CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MKERS WARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,980—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th Feb.
B.L.	VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

22nd February	8th March	22nd "	5th April
	22nd "	5th April	19th April
	5th April	17th "	3rd May

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,833	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELLA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 15, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,541	C. H. Hillcoat	12th "
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 23, 1893.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
LYCIA	3139	McNay	21st Feb. for Liverpool.

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a. m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA, 9th March, 6th April, and 4th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893.



THE S S "ALDGATE," 3,200 Tons, CAPTAIN CHESSHIRE, WILL SAIL on or about the 23rd February for ANTWERP direct.
Has good accommodation for Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet THE EXIGENCIES OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the BEST MARKETS AT THE LOWEST RATES, And places them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, ETC., cannot be overrated.
DRUGS IMPORTED FROM HOUSES OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION ONLY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONVOCATION,
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,
21ST FEBRUARY 1893.

ROBES, HOODS, SCARVES AND CAPS
MADE FOR GRADUATES
OF INDIAN AND BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

WATSON AND CO.,
ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
" 1 Large " "	5	12	" 5 Medium	4	0
			" 4 Large	4	12
			" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality ; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above-mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE..
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS
FOR THE SEASON.
A Large Selection just to hand.
WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW ZEPHYRS.
All the Latest Novelties.
NEW PRINTS.
At wonderfully low prices.
FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.
Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.
NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.
NEW PONJEES.
Self-colors and printed designs.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S OIL. INSTANT RELIEF
CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
is the best and only safe Internal Pain-Killer.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says :—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
AT THE SECRETARIAT
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, Re. 1. Children 8 As.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

OWING to the indisposition of Surgeon Lieut-Col. T. S. WEIR, his LECTURE, "QUETTA to the CAUCASUS," which was to be delivered on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, has been POSTPONED until the 9th March.

Mr. J. WALLACE, C. E., has kindly consented to lecture in his place on the 16th instant, at 5-30. P.M.

SUBJECT.—"The Bombardment of Alexandria and the extinction of the Fires in the Town in 1882, being his personal reminiscences as Volunteer Chief of the Fire Brigade."

The Lecture will be illustrated by numerous photographs of the Scenes of the War and Conflagration, and should prove highly interesting to the members of the Institute, whose friends are also invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Front Wall, East facade of their Premises, in Rampart Row, until recently rented as the Municipal Offices.

Full particulars of Sale can be obtained from the Company's Architects, Messrs. Gostling and Morris.

LATHAM & Co., Managing Agents,
Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.
Bombay, February 15, 1893.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 2½ per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1892, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd current, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m.. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1893.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of JAMNADAS SOORJI THAKER, a Betelnut-seller and a Commission Agent; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of MANILAL JAMNADAS, Munim of the firm of TAPIDAS MANOREDAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Manilal Jamnadas, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Jamnadas Soorji Thaker has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within Thirty Days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate, and effects. Dated this Fifteenth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House: Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 15th Day of February, 1893.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
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Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„ 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to	£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,558
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
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ORIENTAL
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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

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Sole Agents for India.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,041½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In lqn.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,325	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1025
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	302
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	26	450
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	865x 205
Apollo	750	2,000	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	1,325xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1-	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	666	500	500	20	360
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	425
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	645
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	385
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jeuraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,490
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	„	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-8	„
Do. do. new	„	25-3	„
Australia do.	„	25-12	
Bombay do.	„	25-12	
English Sovereigns	„	16-9	
Do. Drazons	„	16-7	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	„	105-11	
Carolas Dollars	„	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	
Five-Francs ?	„	213	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. J. Wallace's Lecture on the "Bombardment of Alexandria," 5-30 p.m.
Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sale of Work, Church Mission House, Girgaum, from 12 to 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sidney Thomas (s), from Cardiff ; and Niobe (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Nizam (s), China, &c. ; Preston (s), Diamond Island ; Wannington Hall (s), Saigon ; Drumfell (s), Elephant Point ; and Ramillies (s), Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naseri and Rauenthaler entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Ramore Head, Maniea, and Kaveri yesterday ; and the s. s. Ponani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Nizam left the dock yesterday.

HINDOO FAIR.—The annual fair of Champa Gully will be held this evening.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.—This evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. John Wallace, C. E., is to read a paper on the "Bombardment of Alexandria," of which numerous illustrations will be exhibited.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Dhondoo Rama, a Hindoo lad, aged five years, while playing on the road in Damur Gully, on Tuesday, was knocked down and run over by a hack victoria. He sustained serious bodily injuries, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained.

MESSRS. LATHAM AND CO.—Messrs. Latham and Co., Army, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, it is notified, transfer their business from Church Gate Street to offices on the premises until recently occupied by Messrs. Thacker and Co., opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower.

DHUTURA POISONING.—Hurry Bappoo, aged fifty years, a mendicant, was found lying unconscious in Phul Gully, on Tuesday, about noon. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was discovered that he was suffering from *dhutura* poisoning. None of his ornaments or money was missing.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Poyal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March	Rienzi	Wagner
Chorus of the Pilgrims and Song to the Evening Star Taunhauser		R Wagner
Valse	Autograph	Strauss
Gavotte	Charming	Bogetti
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette
Diana's Hunting Call Fantasia with Echo		C Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5-30 p.m., to-day :—

Lancers	The Old Guard	Crook.
Overture	The Golden Cross	Brull.
Selection	Attilla	Verdi.
Valse	Tendresse	Waldteufel.
Variations on a German Volkslied		Ochs.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JOURNEY FROM NASSICK TO BOMBAY ON FOOT.—A party of suspicious-looking Hindoos, ten of whom were males, one female, and two boys, passed through Mahim and Dadur yesterday morning. On being questioned by Superintendent Cobb, of the F and G Divisions, they stated they were *sadhoos* (mendicants), and had walked into Bombay all the way from Nassick to see the place, and were going to put up at Bhuleshwar Temple. Mr. Cobb has suggested that their movements in Bombay should be watched during their stay here.

FIRE IN A BULLOCK SHED.—A little after 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a shed used for stabling bullocks and carts, at Chundanwady. The fire was first discovered in the loose hay, stacked on a pile of wood near the shed, and before any assistance could be rendered the pile of wood was gutted with flames. A three-storied house, occupied by Parsee families, was every moment in danger of catching fire, but it was saved by a number of cart-men and Parsees living in that locality. The origin of the fire is attributed to a lighted match thrown by a passer-by on the stack of hay, which set the shed and the piles on fire. The owner of the shed, who is a Parsee, and lives at Dhobi Talao, has not insured the property.

A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Thakibai, a woman, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourt Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of bigamy preferred against her by her husband, Sakharam Dhurmajee. Vithal Ganoo was charged with aiding and abbetting her in the commission of the offence. Thaki was married to Sakharam at Mugiol, in the Kolab, district, aand they came to Bombay in July last. About two months ago Thaki left her husband and went to live with the second accused, whom she subsequently married. Sakharam, thereupon lodged a complaint against her with the *punch* of the caste, before whom the second accussed admitted having married Thaki. His Worship committed both the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

RECOVERY AND ENGAGEMENT.—Many of the friends of Mr. Jamiatram Nanabhai Haridas, B. A., L. L. B., Advocate of the High Court, and Assistant Judicial Adviser, Junagadh State, whose recent illness from Bright's disease wasat one time considered very critical, and had caused great anxiety, will be glad to hear of his complete recovery and announcement of his engagement, his first wife Sunbhagyawati Venigoury, having died on 16th January 1892, and the mourning time being over, with a niece of Surgeon-Major Girdharlal Rattanlal Duphtary, L.M., M.D., retired, I.M.S., and Mr. Kisunlal Ratanlal Duphtary, B.A., L.L.B., solicitor, High Court, and a partner of the firm of Messrs. Duphtary and Fereira, Solicitors. This wedding has special interest in the Valmik Kayasth caste, as the orthodox and the reform families come in closer contact. Miss Mangulagovry Duphtary, with whom Mr. Jamiatram is engaged, is about thirteen years old, and is a successful student of the Raichund Dipchund Girls' School. The wedding takes place probably next month at Surat.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Ardeshir Maneckji was charged with cheating his aunt Heerabai, and inducing her to deliver to him sundry gold and silver ornaments, pieces of silk cloth, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 400. The accused went to the complainant's house in Motta Mohulla, on the 12th December last, and falsely represented to her that a manager of a certain theatre intended to buy some silk cloth and ornaments, and that the accused could sell them for the complainant. The complainant, thereupon, gave certain ornaments and clothes to the accused, who taking all the articles with him absconded to Secunderabad. A warrant was then applied for and obtained against him, and he was eventually arrested. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was cheated by a Mahomedan, named Currim Tyeb, who first pretended to buy the articles, which were given to him. Currim then asked the accused to accompany him to Secunderabad, and subsequently he (the Mahomedan) disappeared with the articles. The accused had no money to return to Bombay, but a Parsee gave him money to enable him to return to Bombay where he was arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged George Edwards, aged 37, Edmond Thornton, aged 29, and John Fitzgerald, aged 18, with committing theft of a trunk of clothes, belonging to William Stone, an inmate of the Strangers' Home, Mazagon. The accused, who are unemployed and have no fixed place of residence, were also charged with abetting and assisting one another in the commission of theft. William Stone, the owner of the trunk, was fined Rs. 3 by the Magistrate, for being drunk and disorderly in a public place some time ago ; but as he could not pay the fine he was sent to jail. On the 13th instant, the trunk was brought down from the room of Stone, and placed on the ground floor of the Strangers Home. In the evening it was found missing, and Mr. Chislett, Superintendent of the Home, thought it was taken away by the owner. When Mr. Chislett was informed that Stone was in jail, and he could not take away the trunk, he reported the matter to the police, who traced the offence to the accused. The trunk, with the clothes, which was valued at Rs. 80, was sold to a Borah, named Joosub Essac, for Rs. 17-8, by the third accused. The Magistrate discharged the first two accused for want of evidence against them ; and while convicting the third, his Worship sentenced him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A GUJERATI GRADUATE.—A Surat correspondent writes :—The news of the untimely death of Mr. Motiram Surbhai Mehta, B.A., at the early age of only twenty-eight years, after a prolonged illness of a little more than a year, event which melancholy took place at Surat, will be received with deep regret by a large number of Gujaratis. The deceased belonged to that class of Brahmins which is very backward in education and social reform, but he had the good fortune of having as his father Mr. Surbhai, a member of the local bar, who, having received the fruitful blessings of education, did not neglect the education of his son. The late Mr. Motiram was a successful student of the Government High School, and on passing his Matriculation Examination in 1884, joined the Elphinstone College. Within a few months his health got so much spoiled that at one time it was feared that he would have to discontinue his studies, but he mastered courage, continued his studies, and took the B. A. degree in 1889. Unlike other Gujarati graduates he had great ambition to start a Gujrati High School for the benefit of Gujratis, and he carried out his intention within a year after he took his degree. The institution started by him in Chadanwadie, opposite the *MadhavBaug*, Bombay, gave brilliant promises of success under his able principalship, for in the very first year of its existence, out of *nine* students sent up for the Matriculation Examination *eight* passed in the Examination ; but, he had soon to sever his connection with the institution, for which he had the greatest love, with great reluctance owing to ill-health, and to return to Surat, his native place, where he died of consumption. He leaves behind him his father, wife, a daughter, and a host of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday, at its registered office, Bell Lane, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The last ordinary general meeting of the company was held on the 17th February, 1892, when the directors' report and audited accounts for the year, ended 31st December, 1891, were submitted to, and adopted by, the shareholders. The directors have now the pleasure to submit the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year, ended 31st ultimo. The latter shows a profit of Rs. 39,672-3-8. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared payable on the 22nd July last. This absorbed the sum of Rs. 14,451-14-0, and a balance of Rs. 25,220-5-8 is now available for disposal. This balance the directors recommend being dealt with as follows :—In payment of a futher dividend of Rs. 2½ per share, free of income tax, Rs. 14,451-14-0 to deterioration and renewal account, Rs. 10,768-7-8. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented low rates for ice, which prevailed during the whole of the last year, the company have made nearly the same profit as that of the previous year, during four months-and-a-half, of which the Pool agreement was in force. The quantity of ice sold during the year 1892, exceeds that of any year since 1888. From the above facts, the directors conclude that the policy adopted by them in April, 1891 , in regard to the working of the company, has met with success. The machinery worked well during the past year and is now in good order and condition. The demand for ice, however, is yearly increasing, and your directors are now considering what steps should be taken in regard to the machinery to increase the production. The secretaries have again surrendered their commission on the profits for the past year. The retiring directors are Messrs. Louis Penny and Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 31st December last, making with the interim dividend 5 per cent. per annum, was declared and made payable on and after the 23rd instant. Mr. Louis Penny and Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. S. D. Sassoon was re-elected chairman of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. H. S. Symons and Nassarvanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents for the management of the business of the company during the past year. Thanks were also accorded to the secretaries and agents for having surrendered their commission on the profits of the company, in view of the present position of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

THE following are the results of the Volunteer Prize Competition :—The Bayley Company Challenge Shield for annual competition. Conditions :—To be shot for by teams of ten from each company, on the range at Coorla. Distances, 200, 300, and 600 yards. Number of shots, seven at each distance. Position, 200 yards : four standing and three kneeling ; 300 yards, four kneeling and three lyingdown ; 600 yards, prone. Targets and scoring regulation, sighting shots, one at each distance. Ammunition, Government, minimum pull off, 6 lbs.

Rules.—I. Teams having once commenced must fire through until all the distances are completed. II.—No cleaning out except between ranges. III.—Targets to be checked as often as deemed necessary by the officer superintending the shooting. IV.—Days of shooting. Teams having settled the days on which they intend to fire, will notify the same to the Adjutant, who will superintend the firing. V.—Result of each year's competition to be engraved on the shield.

Won by A Company.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	600 Yds.	Grand Total.
A COMPANY.				
Sergt Prescott	25	31	23	79
Vol Row	29	22	23	74
Lce-Corpl Otto	27	21	18	66
Vol Mullen	24	22	19	65
Ar-Sergt Boylette	19	17	28	64
Vol Clyne	26	18	20	64
Lce-Corpl Boylette	22	15	25	62
Vol Pyrke	24	17	20	61
Vol Anding	13	23	21	57
Vol Baird	21	14	10	45
Totals ...	230	200	207	637
B COMPANY.				
Cr-Sergt Thomas	23	27	30	80
Sergt Nicoll	27	20	24	71
Lieut English	20	22	24	66
Lieut English	19	26	20	65
Corpl Hussey	20	23	19	62
Vol Mason	27	20	14	61
Vol Wingrove	25	18	16	59
Vol Lawrence	17	17	17	51
Sergt Waller	11	15	24	50
Vol Veevers	12	16	12	40
Totals ...	201	204	200	605
C. COMPANY.				
Sergt Robinson	20	21	27	68
Sergt Talbot	17	20	24	61
Vol Leggett	27	17	14	58
Vol Watson	19	23	14	56
Sergt Monk	14	14	21	49
Vol Stevenson	13	23	12	48
Corpl Hopkins	17	18	12	47
Vol Evans	18	3	25	46
Vol Clements	21	12	11	44
Vol Wright	18	8	6	32
Totals ...	184	159	166	509
D, COMPANY.				
Sergt McKinnon	26	24	29	79
Qr-Mr Sergt-Stephens	28	26	23	77
Cr-Sergt Black	20	26	25	71
Sergt Gordon	18	26	15	59
Corpl Bullock	22	23	13	58
Vol Sharp	18	16	22	56
Lce-Sergt Long	20	18	18	56
Corpl Valladares	19	18	15	52
Vol Steers	21	11	18	50
Sergt Parrott	20	12	9	41
Totals	212	200	187	599
G COMPANY.				
Vol D'Souza	22	20	19	61
Corpl Thurley	19	18	23	60
Vol Chalon	19	18	18	55
2nd Lieut James	20	19	11	50
Vol Rowbottom	23	21	6	50
Corpl Ward	12	12	21	45
Cr-Sergt Fern	15	12	17	44
Vol Hurley	11	16	15	42
Vol Meunease	19	14	0	33
Totals	160	150	130	440

The Shield was won as follows :—

In 1880-81	by	D	Company with	581 Points.
„ 1881-82	„	B	„ „	588 „
„ 1882-83	„	B	„ „	595 „
„ 1883-84	„	C	„ „	597 „
„ 1884-85	„	B	„ „	614 „
„ 1885-86	„	D	„ „	613 „
„ 1886-87	„	D	„ „	634 „
„ 1887-88	„	D	„ „	612 „
„ 1888-89	„	D	„ „	634 „
„ 1889-90	„	D	„ „	621 „
„ 1890-91	„	D	„ „	654 „
„ 1891-92	„	B	„ „	620 „
„ 1892-93	„	A	„ „	637 „

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

HAMMOND KENNARD VS J. P. CONFORTH AND OTHERS.

HIS HONOUR resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 1,500 being the amount of fifteen preference shares of Southwell and Austin purchased by the plaintiff and Rs. 362-8 as interest thereon at ten per cent., per annum. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three defendants, and Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the fourth defendant.

At the outset, Mr. Russell said that he had received a copy of statement of accounts from Mr. Hemming. The learned counsel did not object to the figures going in, but he certainly objected to the rest of the statements, which were arguments from figures. Mr. Russell consented to any document going in, but not any arguments. The learned counsel did not consent to it going in as evidence.

Mr. Chitty : I shall take it as a part of Mr. Hemming's opening speech or his reply, and not as evidence.

Mr. Hemming : I take your Honour's ruling, and I only ask you now to record the statement as a part of my speech.

Mr. Russell, in continuation of his remarks, said that the directors had nothing to do with the balance-sheet, for the preparation of which they were not responsible. The prospectus was prepared by Mr. Faulding, a share holder, who is not now in Bombay. After referring to the various law points bearing on the case, Mr. Russell said that the defendants did not make any false or fraudulent statement, and they believed the statements in the prospectus to be true. Mr. Russell submitted that Mr. Hemming's statement did not affect the defendants' case in the least. It was not necessary to pay the dividend from net profit. The defendants did not conspire to make out false statements, and Mr. Hemming had failed to prove any fraud on their part. They had not made any false or fraudulant statement and that was really the defence in the case, and that was the only point this Court had to try. It was not necessary for him to go into the evidence. Mr. Hemming had not taken an account of the outstandings. The figures were supplied to the directors by the auditor to inform them how the business was going on.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the fourth defendant, said that he did not want to take up the court's time by repeating the arguments ably put forward by Mr. Russell. Lord Justice Cotton's judgment was applicable to this case. It was true that Mr. Piper guaranteed a dividend for two years, but that was before the prospectus had been issued. Mr. Crawford submitted that Mr. Hemming had erred in preparing the elaborate statement, which he never made any mention of until he saw that the plaintiff had failed to make out any case. This was something like a "patch up." Mr. Hemming had to take the balance of stock account or goods account. Why might not the directors commit a mistake when even Mr. Hemming had made a mistake in preparing his eleborate statement ? It was not to be wondered at if they also erred. Mr. Hemming's statement was not worth much, founded, as it was, on fancy. Even if this imaginary statement were correct, the directors could not be held liable for inaccuracy in the balance-sheet or difference between the directors' minute-book and the balance-sheet. There was not a particle of evidence to show any fraudulent intention on the part of the defendants. If the statement had no weight, Mr. Hemming's argument must fall to the ground. The evidence of the plaintiff was meagre and unsatisfactory. The plaintiff had failed to prove that the statements in the prospectus were not true. The company had suffered owing to the disastrous exchange, and the consequent fall in the price of the rupee and keen competition. The company realised large profits, but owing to credit sales, there was need of further capital and there was not a shadow of truth in the suggestion that the prospectus misled the plaintiff. The statements made in the prospectus were perfectly true. The plaintiff could not show any difference except a paltry sum of Rs. 2,000 in the balance-sheet. Mr. Hemming, in his statement, had calculated balance of credit and cash account and the cost of the establishment, but he had left out from calculation the stock or goods account, which was an important item. He had also left out the selling price of the goods and the stock in the shop. When the company began work, they had the stock of Rs. 45,000 of the old company. They had got additional stock of Rs. 30,000, and Mr. Crawford said that Mr. Hemming was not right in the valuation of goods. The plaintiff had made reckless allegations, but had failed to bring even a single particle of evidence to support them, and Mr. Crawford hoped that his Honour would dismiss the suit. Mr. Crawford said that he had forgotten to mention an important point. Mr. Piper was one of the largest preference shareholders, and he had purchased shares to the amount of Rs. 5,000. He had lost all his savings in the company ; and had he any doubt as to the "bona fides" of the prospectus, he would not have subscribed the shares. That the defendants had not made any misrepresentation and misled the shareholders, was clear from this fact.

Mr. Hemming's statement showed that the sum of Rs. 37,006-9-2 represented, according to the directors' minute-book, the total gross income received or due for stock sold up to 9th March, 1889, i.e., if all outstandings had been recovered. But the actual recoveries or income are only Rs. 20,734-8-9 up to this date. The balance-sheet, exhibit A, for the year ending the same date, showed the expenses of salaries, wages, management, &c., to be Rs. 23,391-14-9 plus the sum of Rs. 16,526-1-6, which the directors recommended for division. There were not enough cash-recoveries to pay the expenses of working by the sum of Rs. 2,657-6-0, being the difference between (the actual expenses) Rs. 23,391-14-9 and (the recoveries) Rs. 20,734-8-9. But there was a deficit of Rs. 2,657-6-0, wherewith to pay dividends, &c., amounting to Rs. 1,662-1-2 as per exhibit A. This calculation did not include anything for the cost-price of the stock, which was a large sum and treating the cash and credit-sales to have been all cash-sales then, the directors had a gross sum in hand of Rs. 37,006-9-2, and after paying the cost-price of the stock, the balance would be gross profit available for payment of expenses, management, dividend, &c. Taking the profit even as high as one-third of the gross receipts for sales, this would leave the directors Rs. 12,335-8-4 wherewith to meet the expenses, pay dividends, &c.

Mr. Hemming had prepared similar statements for the other two years' account.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, examined by Mr. Russell, said: I am a member of Lidbetter and Co, accountants. I have been a partner for more than two years. We are auditors of a number of companies including Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Messrs. Kemp Co. and Messrs. John Roberts and Co. I audited the accounts of Southwell and Austin on all three occasions. The balance-sheet was prepared by me and a number of clerks. It was prepared on a correct basis. I checked the whole audit with a number of documents and I examined the vouchers of the firm. In the first balance-sheet I got the figures of Rs. 39,870 from the general ledger. It is called goods account. It might be called gross profits or balance account of goods. The estimated value of stock in March, 1889, is Rs. 70,000. The valuation was made by the manager. I was not especially paid for making the valuation. The sum of profit was correct to the best of my belief. The same remarks applied to the audit of account and valuation of goods for the following year. The stock list was submitted to me as an auditor. I was satisfied as to the basis on which valuation could be arrived at. On every occasion I was paid for preparing the accounts. There is nothing in the report or balance-sheet to show that there was any fraud.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said : My audit would be entirely dependant on what papers I saw. I got the figure of Rs. 39,857 from the ledger for 1889. The whole accounts were written up by us from the cash-book, constituents' ledger and credit sales book. The item of Rs. 16,513-9 on page 49 under the head of cash-sales in the general edger was taken from the cash sales book. I do not know where the figures in the directors' minute-book came from. The total amount of cash sales down to the 31st July is 61,548 instead of Rs. 66,118 in the directors' minute-book.

Witness then gave the total amount of cash-sales of goods from August to January from the ledger.

Mr. Hemming wanted the witness to give the credit sales for different months, but the witness replied that it would take a long time to do so.

Mr. Hemming then applied to his Honour to ask the witness to prepare the cash and credit sales for different months from the ledger and give him time to test the materials from which they were made out.

Mr. Chitty thought it a waste of time to do so as the figures obtained were already in the ledger. If they were again made out from the same materials they would not differ. Unless there was chance of getting different figures, it was simply a waste of time to prepare the cash and credit sales. His Honour thought that Mr. Hemming wanted to show that the figures in the ledger differed from the figures in the directors' minute-book but even from that it did not follow that the figures in the ledger were incorrect. He did not think that Mr. Hemming impugned the balance-sheet. There was no reason to doubt Mr. Lidbetter's audit.

Mr. Hemming said that he did impugne the results obtained from the book.

Mr. Chitty did not understand what Mr. Hemming meant and said that it was waste of time if Mr. Hemming had no definite object in view.

Mr. Hemming said that he wanted to know where the materials from which the balance-sheet was prepared, came from. He wanted to say that the materials put forward before the auditor were not true. He asked the witness as to the very first item to say where the materials were obtained from. The materials were so put forward before the auditor for the purpose of calculation that the balance-sheet was incorrect.

Mr. Russell said that after struggling in vain for more than twenty minutes Mr. Hemming had been unable to express himself as to what he was during at. He meant to insinuate that the directors had practised a systematic fraud in preparing the balance-sheet. Mr. Hemming did not dare to make any such statement in his opening, nor did the plaintiff venture to make such reckless allegation in the witness-box. The plaintiff had not impugned the balance-sheet in the plaint, and therefore what Mr. Hemming said was quite irrelevent. Mr. Hemming was not in the least justified to make these allegations at this stage.

Mr. Crawford was astonished at the attitude taken up by Mr. Hemming, who did not before make any mention about the correctness or otherwise of the balance-sheet

Mr. Chitty said that Mr. Hemming had not impugned the balance-sheet before and he was not in order.

Mr. Hemming replied that he did impugne the balance-sheet in para 5 of the plaint.

Mr. Crawford said that there was nothing in that para to suggest that the plaintiff impugned the balance-sheet.

Mr. Chitty remarked that Mr. Hemming had never suggested about any inaccuracy in the balance-sheet until he (Mr. Hemming) interrupted Mr. Russell in his address. Mr. Hemming had no right to say any thing about the incorrectness of the balance-sheet as he had omitted to mention it in the plaint.

After further discussion it was proposed that the witness should take time to make out the figures, and his cross-examination meanwhile be postponed.

Mr. Edwin Richard Smetham, solicitor, examined by Mr. Russell, said : I am a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. I became a director of the company when Mr. Chalk left Bombay, before which I had no acquaintance with the business of the company. On the 7th of March, I attended the meeting of the company. The manager used to submit the statements before the board. I had no reason to believe that any one of the statements was incorrect. The company wanted further capital and that formed the subject of discussion at the meeting. I attended the directors' meeting on the 10th of June. The same day a shareholders' meeting was also held. At the directors' meeting it was resolved that the auditors' account and directors' report be received and passed. The account had been audited up to March, 1890. I attended shareholders general meeting that day. Mr. Cornforth was the chairman. The plaintiff was present. Mr. Cornforth addressed the meeting to the effect that the company had no sufficient capital to enable it to carry on its business ; that money was tight and that the shareholders should subscribe further capital or that the company be wound up. He wanted further capital. That is the correct substance of the speech. Mr. Faulding, who was a general merchant, proposed a resolution at the meeting and drafted a prospectus which was sent to me in his hand-writing. I, having the two balance-sheets before me, went through the draft prospectus and made some alterations in it and then sent it to the manager. I searched for the draft prospectus in my office but I can't find its. It was also searched in the company's office yesterday in my presence. On the 20th of June at a meeting of directors the prospectus was read and approved. On the same day I was present at the shareholders' meeting which approved of the prospectus that was read by Mr. Cornforth, the chairman. The statements in the prospectus were certainly relied upon as true. No statement was false or incorrect. I have no reason to believe the statements of profit and accounts were not true. I continued as director until March, 1892. I resigned and went to England in April. The manager informed us that sufficient depreciation had been allowed in valuation in the previous year. I had a bona fide belief in truth of the prospectus and I recommended Mr. Chalk in April to buy ten preference shares and twenty shares in May. The market value of the shares was Rs. 98.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, Mr. Smetham said that he believed in the success of the company from the audited balance-sheet and the manager's report. He made no outside enquiry as to the position of the company as a report had been submitted before the meeting of the company in the month of March. He made no enquiries as to the correctness of the balance-sheet as it was the auditors' duty. He did not read the previous directors' minute-book until about a month after he had joined the board. He did not make enquiries to ascertain whether the figures shown by Mr. Hemming were true. He put implicit faith in them. The cash-sales for the first year were Rs. 4,100.

Continuing, Mr. Smetham said that he never compared the amount with the directors' minute-book to see whether the figures differed. He never took part in preparing the balance-sheet. He never checked the accounts in any way. He never looked at the accounts.

Will you tell me which of the balance-sheets were issued in your time ?—March, 1890.

That you approved of as a director ?—Yes.

Without in any way checking it ?—Yes.

The sum of Rs. 18,334 was dealt with as profits in the balance-sheet ?—Yes.

Did you take the trouble of ascertaining whether that sum was available ?—I relied upon the audited balalance-sheet.

The witness further stated that the figures in the minute-book of the directors were very incorrect. They were unreliable.

When did you first learn they were unreliable ?—Since you raised this point.

Witness continuing said the statements in the prospectus were true. There were certain things in the statements, which to witness seemed highly coloured, and he cut them out as not being advisable to publish. It was his duty to look after the interest of the shareholders. As a solicitor, he would advise a person to invest a lakh of rupees on such securities as were mentioned in the prospectus, provided that person secured possession of the security and intended to work it himself. He was present at the meeting when they had met together to consider the question of raising Rs. 30,000. He had seen a person named Ghella Shamaldas in conneccion with this question. Ghella was a man of means. He considered he was acting rightly in the interest of the shareholders in advising them to mortgage the whole property. They had a good business, and a large amount of outstanding, though they were in want of ready money. He did not consider the question, viz., whether it was a sign of prosperity or not. Witness did not know until after the filing of the suit and reading the directors' minute-book, that Mr. Chalk, as a director, advised a meeting of the shareholders to be convened, and that if the meeting resolved to go into liquidation, Mr. Cornforth should be appointed the liquidator. The witness knew that some amount was borrowed from his partners, Messrs. Chalk and Walker, but he did not know what sum, and on what terms, it was borrowed. The sum of Rs. 10,000 borrowed from Messrs. Chalk and Walker was repaid in the price of preference shares bought by the firm. The question of winding up the company was raised at the meeting of the directors, by the proposed mortgagee. Counsel's opinion was obtained as to what the position of the mortgagee should be in case the company was wound up.

Mr. Hemming applied for the production of that opinion.

Mr. Russell and Mr. Crawford objected to produce the opinion, as it was not relevant to the present suit.

His Honour did not grant the application, ruling that the opinion of counsel was obtained on a case hypothetically put to him.

Witness, continuing, said he was present at the meeting when Mr. Cornforth represented the creditors, Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon, and Co., and was also the chairman of the company. When the question of raising preference capital was considered, witness knew what the liabilities of the company were. According to a statement supplied to the directors, the amount of outstandings was greater than that of the liabilities. Witness considered he acted discretely in recommending the payment of a dividend to a large amount, though he knew that the liabilities of the company were Rs 30,309 ; because he believed profits were earned and there were all chances of repaying the debt. In the balance-sheet of 1891, stock was put down as worth Rs. 95,000, but the manager told the witness she had deducted about Rs. 15,000, for depreciation, hence the stock was valued at Rs. 1,10,000.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell witness said he knew that Mrs. Piper, the manager of the company, and her husband, Mr. Piper, were large shareholders in the company.

Mr. Lidbetter, recalled and further cross examined by Mr. Hemming, said he was not quite satisfied with the way in which the account books of the company were kept. It was not the duty of an auditor to make up the balance-sheets. He was paid extra for making it. It was usual to make up the balance-sheet by some one in the company. Witness did not know who saw the balance-sheet first—the directors or the auditors. The figures for the stock-trade were taken from the stock figures. He did not know what the price or quality of the stock was. The balance-sheets that the witness prepared were prepared on the information he received from the manager or a clerk. If the items in the balance-sheet relating to the stock were incorrect, then it would alter the whole balance-sheet. Witness did not know that the directors had before them monthly statements of cash and credit sales.

In re-examination witness said that his firm was accountants to several other trading companies in some of which stock was taken by the manager and in some the witness's firm was paid extra for the stock taking.

Mr. Hemming here asked to put in certain letters addressed by witness to Mr. Piper and Mr. Cornforth, chairman of the company, suggesting alterations in making and keeping of books.

Counsel for the defence objecting, his Honour did not allow the letters to be put in, remarking they were irrelevent in the suit.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 14.

Mander, Col, 3rd Bo L I, on furlough, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 15.

Edwards, Lt, Bengal, Cont Force for B. C. on duty, from Agra.
Johnson, Bart, Major, Bo, 2nd K O York L I., on leave, from Poona.
Benn, Lt, 3rd, Bo L I, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

FEBRUARY 15.

Badcock, Major-Genl, Bengal, Com Genl in-Chief, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. There will be class-firing at Coorla, on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., on Friday, the 17th instant.

3. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at Mahaluximi Fort.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m., and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluximi Fort. No. 2 Company will parade at the Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and march with No. 1 Company to Mahaluximi Fort.

Dress.—Drill order without arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The following promotion will take effect in "A" Company from this date :—Vol. J. M. Kelly to be Lance-Corporal vice L. Crowley resigned.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company :—No. 3424 Vol. S. L. Dias.

4. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who have 15 years' service, 10 of which have been efficient, are requested to send in their names with particulars of Service to the Adjutant not later than the 20th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade to-day, the 16th instant. Members are requested to assemble in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-50 a.m.

2. The new pattern shoulder chains can be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Gosling at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·111	W	1	59·6	43·1	80	...	2·04	+0·03
Agra	30·167	S W	3	64·1	47·2	85	..	1·71	+0·91
Cawnpore	30·170	Calm	3	67·0	44·0	96	..	2·96	..
Allahabad	30·118	S S W	7	62·0	43·4	95	...	2·00	+0·46
Jhansi	30·186	S W	1	71·4	46·7	61	..	1·14	+0·26
Jacobabad	30·106	Calm	7	64·4	48·0	75	..	3·30	+2·94
Karachi	30·048	N E	14	69·5	55·0	82	0·20	2·81	+2·05
Jeypore	30·166	N N W	3	67·5	48·2	70	..	1·35	+0·64
Ajmere	30·159	N E	3	65·4	52·3	62	..	1·75	+1·23
Deesa	30·070	E N E	7	78·1	54·9	41	...	0·19	—0·11
Ahmedabad	30·070	E N E	3	79·1	58·7	35	..	...	..
Rajkot	30·063	E	4	79·9	53·0	75	...	0·23	—0·27
Veraval	30·048	N	6	77·0	56·3	7[illegible]	..	0·39	...
Neemuch	30·167	N E	5	68·7	47·9	63	...	1·67	+1·22
Indore	30·139	Calm	2	71·5	47·6	54	...	1·14	+0·34
Saugor	30·134	E	3	72·3	48·4	77	..	2·66	+0·42
Jubbulpore	30·143	Calm	3	74·9	44·4	75	..	2·71	+0·80
Hoshangabad	30·116	N E	4	76·3	54·8	58	..	1·55	+0·02
Khandwa	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	30·070	N N E	3	82·8	50·8	73	..	1·44	+0·15
Nagpur	30·077	N N E	5	80·9	57·8	54	..	3·60	+1·68
Amraoti	30·064	E N E	6	83·6	59·8	38	...	3·15	+1·17
Akola	30·056	E N E	4	86·0	55·0	55	..	2·49	+0·01
Surat	30·054	N	F	84·0	56·0	65	..	..	—0·25
Malegaon	30·112	N N E	4	83·4	53·4	73	..	0·32	—1·16
Bombay	30·053	N	10	79·6	65·0	65	...	0·67	—0·20
Poona	30·103	Calm	8	86·5	53·9	71	..	0·34	—1·32
Sholapur	30·067	N W	5	89·7	61·6	49	..	0·75	—1·05
Ratnagiri	30·042	E	7	84·4	65·9	66	..	0·75	—0·19
Belgaum	30·026	N N E	1	88·8	59·9	59	...	0·30	—1·70
Goa	30·016	N	14	83·1	69·9	83	...	2·44	..
Karwar	30·003	N E	4	82·7	64·5	89	..	1·43	—1·72
Mangalore	30·009	N	5	85·7	71·9	77	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	30·008	Calm	11	86·2	71·7	81	...	3·63	—3·86
Cochin	30·016	N E	M	89·2	73·7	82	...	7·16	—2·86
Bangalore	30·053	S E	1	87·2	64·0	69	...	0·65	—3·94
Secunderabad	30·023	E N E	5	89·6	66·5	78	...	2·57	+0·48
Masuliptm.	30·030	S S E	7	89·0	70·1	91	..	1·02	—7·46
Bellary	30·022	Calm	2	92·4	64·6	50	..	0·25	—2·19
Cuddapah	29·998	E	..	95·1	78·9	62	...	2·26	—4·67
Madras	30·047	Calm	14	83·2	76·2	82	..	6·93	—17·60
Coimbatore	30·048	N	1	91·8	66·2	76	..	1·22	—4·70
Trichinopoly	30·048	Calm	1	93·0	71·9	84	...	1·87	—9·38
Negapatam	30·013	E	7	87·0	75·2	79	...	11·75	—21·07
Colombo	30·009	W	5	90·5	73·0	74	..	12·22	—11·62

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increasd everywhere except in Sind where a moderate fall has taken place. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Masulipatam, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch and lowest along the coast from Goa southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Goa, Calicut and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Amraoti. The temperature, both day and night, is below the normal in many places. The greatest departures are :—Maximum 6° to 16° in defect in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat and Malegaon and minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Bangalore, Ajmere and Madras and 6° to 10° in defect at Delhi, Jhansi, Jubbulpore and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 43° at Delhi. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Sind, Central India and Gujarat. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate that the weather in Sind to the west south-westwards of that Province is unsettled and fresh to strong winds accompanied by rain are probable. Over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 23° the weather is cloudy but settled. Elsewhere it continues to be fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 15.

Wednesday's observations show barometric rise, except in Baluchistan and Sind, where a fresh fall has appeared. The depression in the North-East of India has apparently filled up ; while the anticipated fresh disturbance is about to appear in Baluchistan. Winds are very variable but fresh in force in several stations. The temperature has fallen in the west of the Peninsula, central parts of India, and a large part of Bengal and Burma. It has risen elsewhere. The changes are large. The mean temperature ranges from 85° in Tinnevelly to 47° in Rawalpindi. The temperature exceeds normal in Burma and Madras ; it is below in other provinces. The abnormal deficiency is 2° in Bombay, 7° in the Punjab and Central India ; 8° in the North-West Provinces, the maxima exceeding ninety-five, recorded in Rangoon, Cuddapah, Salem, Tinnevelly yesterday, but to-day the temperatures in Northern India are 10° to 18° below normal. Rain has fallen in Sind and many stations in the North-East of India. Snow has recommenced in Baluchistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·933
Temperature of the Air	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, ESE, E, NW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	218

*From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! Will be SOLD at AUCTION, on SATURDAY, to the highest bidder, at Remount Stables, Churnee Road. See Bennett's Advertisement.

MR. P. BUDDHI BULLABHPANT, Inspector of Schools at Almora, N. W. P., says:—MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS and DYSENTRODYNE are very efficacious. I sent a telegram the other day for three more PHIALS of the latter.

SECOND-HAND Celestinas in good order, with 2 music rolls, Rs. 50; Phœnix with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30; Aristons with 6 Tunes, Rs. 22.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT (By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

THERE was no further change in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38 5-16d. per oz., but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £64⅝; and, in New York, also, the metal was unaltered in value, at 83¾ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having further advanced ¼ cent, to 4·88½ dollars, Consols in London were unchanged at 99; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¼. About £1,50,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris remained at 98¼; and Paris Exchange on London at fcs. 25·15. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was still 1s. 2½d.

Spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool was again 1-16d. per lb. lower yesterday, at 4 13-16d. per lb., and Arrivals were 3-32d. down in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 21-32d., for February-March deliveries, and 4 49-64d. for June-July. East Indian Cotton of all descriptions and grades, excepting Bengals, Westerns, Tinnevellys, and Coconadas, which were unchanged, declined 1-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet for spot Americans and Surats; and flat for Arrivals; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. Demand for medium qualities for India continued. 39in. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings were quoted at 6s. 6d.; 39in. 8½ lbs. Shirtings, at 6s. 9d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 8⅞d. per lb., which is the same as was quoted a week ago for the Goods; but ⅛d. per lb. lower for Yarn.

In New York, a drop of ⅛d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 9 cents per lb.; while May Futures were 18 points lower, at 8·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales; and the total figures to date now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	35,000	25,000
Three days' do.	43,000	78,000	66,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	4,144,000	5,813,000	5,603,000

Here, a further fall in Cotton prices of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place, the tone of the market having been quiet, with a moderate business passing. Of the 2,125 bales reported as sold, exporters have bought only 600 Bengals, at Rs. 231-2; the balance, taken by the Mills, consisting of 500 ready new Barsee; 825 Dhulia, at Rs. 210; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 222; and 100 old Bhownuggur at Rs. 214½ per candy.

WHEAT remains a tame market, and only a small business has been reported again to-day, prices of all descriptions being unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt, to Rs. 8-3-0 to Rs. 8-5-6 per cwt; but other kinds are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,247	bales.
Wheat	11,250	cwts.
Linseed........................	3,804	"
Rapeseed	5,033	"
Gingelly	7,006	"
Groundnuts........................	11,867	"
Castorseed	791	"
Rice	9,052	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and shippers are holding out for lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—There was a steadier feeling at opening this morning, at 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for January delivery, and 1-32d. higher, later. Rates have remained at this level throughout the day, with very little business reported either way again, the tone at closing having been quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1. 2 23-32d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2½d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·56½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has not been much business passing or movement in this market to-day; but rates for Fours have receded slightly from yesterday evening's level, closing at 105½ for cash; 105 7-16 for the next settlement, and 105 3-16 for the 29th March account; with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines; and the only change in our list this evening is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit Mill Scrip.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

642-92—Chalk, W and S—Mansey Daya and another vs Joshi Dewjee Assa.
36-93—Bhaishunker and K—Khoja Mahomedbhai Ebrahim vs Thucker Jamnadas Soonjee.

Postponed Long Causes.

118-92—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimtulabhoy Peerbhoy and others vs Karmali Versey and another—Daphtary and F, P G and S—Part heard.
120-92—Ardesir, H and D—Hasamboy Visrambhoy vs Karmaly Versey and another—Daphtary and F, and P G and S.—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

527-92—Khunderao M—Gaswami Shri, Shri Girdharji Maharaj, Shri Govindraj Maharaj Tikait vs Shri Rukmin Wahujee—Little, S N and B.

For Further Directions.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

557-92—Mansuklal, D and J—Sonee Narandas Lukhmichand vs Soni Virchand Luckhmichand—Matulbhoy and J.
564-92—Chalk, W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Devoo Vera and others—E Wilkin and B M and M.
584-92—E Wilkin—Panchoo Kanjee vs Gangaji Tijsey—Daphtary and F.
585-92—Matubhoy and J—Mulibai vs Luxman Veera and others—In person.
598-92—Bicknell and M M—Mathoora Khoosall vs Purshotum Fakirchand.
586-92—Bicknell M and M—Balmoocun Soorajbhu and others vs Ramnarayen Hurjusrai.
605-92—In person—Balaram Gungaram vs Gungaram Peeraji and others—Bicknell M. and M and D and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Judgment.

478-91—Daphtary and F—Vencatrao Kassinath Camal and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Camal and others—Chitnis M, and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.
626-92—Roughton and B—E S Maidment vs W R Maidment—Brown and M.
Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
129-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.
93-92—Shamrao and P—Kessovji Mohunji and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Mulji and R.
443-92—Mulji and R—Dwarkadas Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao and P.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	10	54 a.m.	3	20
Teheran	15	1	43 p.m.	..	22
Suez........	15	2	45 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 15th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	55	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	12	..	1
" Madras	..	58	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

10 p.m.	72·3
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.	
6 a.m.	66·3
10 a.m.	73·8
2 p.m.	76·2
4 p.m.	76·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HEYN—BEDFORD—February 14, at Bombay, by the Rev. A. York-Browne, and by special license, John Miller Heyn, youngest son of the late Chevalier Heyn, of Belfast, to Annie de Lancy, widow of the late Henry S. Bedford, C. E., and daughter of Capt. A. C. Clark, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTISON—January 29, at Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Alex. Christison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNING—DAVIS—January 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Fulham, by the Rev W E Richardson, uncle of the bridegroom, Captain Herbert A Browning, Indian Staff Corps, second son of Colin A R Browning, Esq, C I E, to Agnes Mai, younger daughter of the late Thomas Davis, Esq.
TARLETON—CONROY—February 6, at Agra, at the R C Cathedral, by his Grace Revd Dr Van Den Bosh, Archbishop of Agra, assisted by the Revd Father McCarthy, William Tarleton, D S P, Mandalay, to Mary Ella, daughter of the late James F Conroy, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

A MASTERLY analysis of the effect of low exchange on the export trade of India has been prepared by Mr. Fred Atkinson, of the Indian Financial Department, and published in pamphlet-form by Thacker, Spink and Co., of Calcutta, and Combridge and Co., in Bombay. No human delusion has been more devoutly believed than that the continual depreciation in the value of the Indian currency has been beneficial to the Indian export trade, and has been the chief, if not the sole, cause of the increase in its volume. In their wildest frenzy the French financiers who were responsible for the issue of assignats—which fell continually in value until a breakfast cost thirty thousand francs—never imagined that the depreciation of that form of currency was in itself a proof of growing prosperity and a real stimulus to trade. But from the standpoint of the undaunted champions of the falling rupee—a rapidly diminishing band it must be said—the reduction of the value of the rupee from two shillings to one and six, and from one and six to one and two-pence halfpenny, was a real boon to India and, above all, to Indian trade. By their principles, Sir Frank Forbes Adam and those who regard him as an oracle on such subjects, should pray for the hour when the rupee will stand at the odd two pence three farthings at which it now stands above the shilling, to which, if left to itself, it will soon descend. For, if every fall is a wholesome stimulus to trade, and adds to the prosperity of the country, the stimulus will only attain its full effect and the well-being of the country approach its maximum when the rupee has fallen to the point at which it will have almost ceased to exist. As a poet of the younger years of this century expressed a similar truth—"Tom Thumb is great because he is so small; Then he were greater were he none at all!" Mr. Atkinson approaches the question from the point of view of those who maintain that low exchange has been the great stimulus to the export of India, and has thus indirectly benefited the country as a whole, and proceeds to inquire whether it is indeed true that the increase which has taken place in Indian exports has been entirely due to that cause, or whether the result has been brought about by other and far more important factors. If a low exchange has acted as a stimulus to exports from India the same stimulus might be expected to have operated in other silver standard countries, and a corresponding depression ought to be found in the gold standard countries. It would be natural to expect that there would have been an increased profit to the exporters from silver standard countries. A larger increase in the imports into Great Britain might be anticipated from the silver standard than could be looked for from the gold standard countries. A rise in silver prices under the supposed stimulus should be a natural result, and that in its turn should lead to a great increase in production.

Strange to say, when the facts are impartially examined, none of these natural anticipations are realised. The figures of the rise and fall of prices in the five quinquennial periods between 1865-66 and 1889-90 show that there was no rise in silver prices due to increase of exports. The period in which the exports were greatest was that in which the prices were lowest. The prices of Indian produce sent to foreign markets are those obtaining in the Indian ports, Calcutta and Bombay. Up-country there has been a rise in prices, wherever the advent of a railway has brought remote districts within reach of the foreign markets. Thus since the railway reached Bilaspur the price of wheat has been doubled; which might well be the case, seeing that in abundant years the wheat was used for fuel. But such rise in price was not dependent on low exchange, but on the development of the railway system—a development which was retarded and not facilitated by the fall in silver. Mr. Atkinson contends that had the rupee remained at 1s. 10½d. the railways would have been laid down and the surplus produce brought to the ports, sold, and exported precisely as it has been under the regime of the falling rupee. The argument so frequently urged that there would have been no market in the gold standard countries for Indian wheat if the rupee had not fallen—unless the price was reduced below the cost of production—is based on the double assumption that India competes in the foreign market with gold standard countries, and that the cost of production is higher in India than it is in foreign countries. As a matter of fact, India does not compete with any gold standard country except in respect to cotton and, possibly, coffee; she supplies the deficiencies which gold countries cannot themselves produce; and the cost of production in India of, for instance, wheat is considerably less than in America. It is not altogether pleasant to hear that nearly all the Indian exports are so inferior in quality that they are only required to make good deficiencies in the supplies from other sources. But India has been able through the fall in the rupee to fix the prices by accepting on each successive fall a lower price than that obtaining in gold countries. This has brought down prices all round; and the successive adaptations of prices to the lower market rate have resulted in a serious reduction of profits. India is receiving ever less and less in value for her exports, which expand in volume as their market price declines. Thus India has forced down prices in the gold countries without benefiting herself or the exporter. The result is disadvantageous in various ways which need not now be pointed out. The deputations that lately waited on Lord Lansdowne and the Note presented by Lord Roberts to the Government of India showed very plainly the effect of receiving payment whether for goods or service in a debased currency, which is forty per cent. below its original value.

Mr. Atkinson's pamphlet makes it clear to demonstration that had India enjoyed a stable exchange for the last twenty years her exports would have increased with greater strides than have been accomplished through the opening up of the country by railways, and the increased facilities of commerce with Europe. The development of Indian resources has been crippled by the debasement of the currency. Had the rupee remained at par the investment of capital would not have been discouraged and new industries would have been created in every part of the country. While optimists were imagining that Indian exports were obtaining something like a monopoly of the foreign markets owing to the fall in the value of the rupee, the aggregate of the products imported into the English market from the gold-using countries increased to a much greater ratio than the imports from India. What is more, the increase of the Indian export trade—erroneously ascribed to the fall in exchange—has been exceeded by the increase in the exports of six gold standard and two silver standard countries. The export trade of Holland increased from an average of £29,500,000 in the five years ending in 1870 to £85,721,000 in the corresponding period ending in 1889; Australian exports went up from £18,000,000 to £50,000,000; the United States exports from £55,450,000 to £155,000,000. Of the silver-using countries Russian exports went up during the same periods from £25,824,000 to £66,782,250; Austrian from £39,985,000 to £57,719,001. India comes only third on the list, her exports having risen between 1870 and 1889 from £49,835,000 to £61,937,000—an increment of only 24 per cent., comparing badly with the 190 per cent. of Holland, the 174 per cent. of the Australian Colonies, and the 49 per cent. of Austria. The great and conclusive fact is that the trade of the gold countries whose exports ought to have been as much depressed by the appreciation in exchange as Indian exports were assumed to be stimulated by the fall, expanded to an infinitely greater extent than that of India and the other silver countries. The imports into England, which is the greatest market of the world, shows an increase of 61·1 from gold-using countries. From silver-using countries—including India—the aggregate imports have declined 9 per cent. It is not manifest that the silver countries do not profit to any great extent by the privilege of carrying on their trade in a fallen and still falling currency?

SOME few months ago, as we announced at the time, the Government of the North-West Provinces, in the hope of obviating the hardship on Hardwar pilgrims, of being turned back to prevent the spread of dangerous disease, appointed a committee to devise measures for ensuring the efficient sanitation of the great fair. The committee was composed of native gentlemen who are all more or less interested in the fair, and their recommendations cannot, therefore, be regarded as made in anything but the best interests of their countrymen. These recommendations have just been adopted by the local Government and the co-operation of Hindus, both within and without the North-West Provinces, is invited with a view to carrying them out. The sacred pool, Har-ki-pairi, is to be improved. Boulders which lie at the bottom are to be removed, the silt above and below the pool is to be carried away so as to maintain such a current along the river-face as will keep the pool clean. The bottom of the pool is to be paved, and a protective railing erected along the riverside. The Bhimgoda tank, which is now in a very insanitary condition, is to be improved by the provision of a continuous supply of pure water. Hardwar and Kankhal, it is suggested, shall be efficiently drained, the scheme involving the construction of a main drain of masonry. These works the Lieutenant-Governor deems to be not only necessary, but the first two, at all events, urgent. Plans and estimates are therefore to be prepared without delay and the work, it is hoped, will be done before the next fair comes round in April. The new main drain is for the time to be deferred, but the attention of the Municipal Board is drawn to the matter as well as to some minor recommendations of the committee. These include the construction of an embankment from the Jammu Kothi to the sacred pool, the protection of the river, the erection of platforms and supports, that drinking water may be drawn from the river instead of from its brink, the survey of lodging-houses, the construction of a proper dharamsala, the introduction of the Lodging-House Act into the Municipality, the planting of trees on Rori Island, the survey of wells and their protection from contamination, and provision for the removal of city rubbish beyond the inhabited area of Hardwar. These are the principal suggestions of the committee who appear to have gone into the needs and necessities of Hardwar with more than ordinary thoroughness. To carry out the whole would not be to place Hardwar in a better sanitary condition than it ought to be at such periods as those which come to it annually, but the Municipality has not funds to carry out all the recommendations. The local Government therefore, besides, as we have intimated, asking for extraneous aid, offers the services of its officers and is willing to give assistance from provincial funds. It is thus extremely improbable that the unfortunate friction which characterised the dispersal of last year's pilgrims will ever recur.

CONSIDERING that the existing Volunteer Corps in Bombay are below their recognised strength, it is useless suggesting the formation of another. But the local Cycling Club is now becoming so numerous, and cycling so popular that the possibility of local cyclists being utilised for military service hereafter suggests itself. Two very useful little works, dealing with the subject of military cycling, have just been published. Both of these are of American origin, and as perhaps the tests applied in that country are more applicable to India than those applied in England it will be worth while to understand them. The First of these has been prepared by Brigadier-General Ordway, and has been adopted for the United States Army; the other is by Lieut. W. T. May. General Ordway's work is entitled "Cycle Infantry Drill Regulations." It is now recognised in America that the cycle is destined to play an important part in future military operations, and the author who is astute enough to turn even time-worn military dicta to his new combinations declares that if, as Napoleon said, Providence is on the side of big battalions, we may infer that other things being equal, that Commander will be victorious who can throw the larger body of men on a given point at a given time, either to act on the offensive or defensive. This being agreed he argues that soldiers mounted on wheels may be moved most rapidly to strategic points, capture pickets and outposts, and will secure for that side which has most bicycles the advantage in the weight of battalions. The author claims for his work that it contains the only comprehensive system of Drill Regulations for military cycling. In proof of this General Ordway says that in his search for a manual to train American troops, he addressed all the War Offices of Europe, but by all, except that of England, he was informed that no such book existed. The English War Office forwarded a book "which consisted only of a few pages without diagrams, and practically was of little or no value." In respect of diagrams in General Ordway's work no fault can be found; it is full of them, and all are very clear and well defined. Lieutenant May's book, "Cyclists' Drill Regulations," illustrates how the drill regulations may be applied to practice, and considering that he commands the Military Bicyle Detachment at Fort Sheridan his work must be the outcome of experience.

THE returns of the river and rail-borne traffic of Sind during last year show an increase exceeding by fifty-one per cent. in maunds and forty-six per cent. the total of the previous year. Coal, coke, wheat, and grain generally increased, and so did all other commodities with the exception of raw cotton, rice, jowari and bajri, til, ghee, and miscellaneous seeds. The development is shown to be the result of great activity in the grain trade. Almost the whole of the increase in imports was due to the Punjab supplies. Cotton fell off by sixty-seven per cent. owing to a very unfavourable season and a slack demand for European markets, which were glutted with the American commodity. A scarcity of fodder and increased mortality among cattle accounted for a decline in the imports of ghee, and at the same time for a three-fold increase in the imports of hides. The exports of the past year were two and one-fifth times above the average, metals equalling twenty-four per cent. This is accounted for by the increased use of iron in house-building and the lower prices of copper owing to the collapse of the Copper Syndicate. Exports of European piece-goods favoured by an appreciable fall in prices improved by thirteen per cent.; those of Indian piece-goods, though cheapened, declined by seven per cent. A great rise in the exports of coal and coke is ascribed to increased consumption by the North-Western Railway.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Partition. The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins will move that the Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act 1882 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'bles Sir Alexander Miller, Mr. Mackay, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Buckingham, and the mover with instructions to report within five weeks. The first question to be asked under the new rules will be that by the Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga, who will enquire whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the hardships to which cultivators and village shopkeepers are subjected, under the present system by which Tahsildars collect russuds, *viz.*, provisions, fodder, and fuel for Government officers on tour, and whether it would not be advisable to institute enquiries into the present arrangements with a view to relieve the cultivators and villagers of the burdens now laid upon them.

LOCAL self-government in the North-West Provinces appears to be no exception to the general rule, giving no more satisfaction than in other parts of the country. The Boards which held the greatest number of meetings were not necessarily most attentive to their duties, nor were the attendances at these always very numerous. But some gratifying results of the working of the system are to be found recorded in the bulky report which has just been addressed to the Government of India. The Water-Works Act has been extended to the Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore Municipalities. Municipal revenues are increasing, that derived from octroi forming no exception, but the large refunds under grain and oil-seeds are held to show that the export trade in these commodities was not hampered thereby. Under the head of expenditure water-supply is shown to have carried away the bulk of the money, sanitary undertakings coming next in the list of public improvements, which have been both numerous and extensive.

COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, and Mrs. Biddulph left Bombay for Baroda, by yesterday's mail train. During their short stay here, they were the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, and stayed at Government House, Malabar Point.

THE Right Reverend A. Barry, D. D., Canon of Windsor, and late Primate of Australia, now on a tour in India, attended divine service yesterday (Ash Wednesday) at Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade.

WITH effect from the 15th February, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders have been regulated by Schedule 39, *viz.*—1s. 2½d. per rupee.

UNDER the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Local Government in each centre, observes the Allahabad paper, has to decide on and notify the days in the year that are recognised holidays, and to facilitate business engagements, it has been the practice to settle the matter well in advance of the commencement of each new year. Karachi is an important business centre, and is administered by the Government of Bombay, yet, continues our contemporary, at the moment, although well through the first two months of the year, it does not appear to have been the business of any Bombay official in particular to fix and issue a notification, saying what are, and what are not, holidays under the Act. Consequently those having commitments there are practically in the dark, and would be unable to enforce payment on the day prior to a supposed holiday, an acceptor only requiring to assert that there are no holidays in Karachi. In many other ways complications might arise in the port, owing to the laxity in not issuing the usual notification for the current year. The omission has already made itself felt as a source of confusion as far as Calcutta, among people having business correspondents in Karachi.

A DRAFT famine code and rules for reporting during famine which were sent out as exemplars to Native States under the political control of the Provincial Governments, have been accepted by the States.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Kashmir has recently passed an order exempting the Brahmins in the State from *begar*.

As a sign that the days of hardship for the Muhammadans in Kashmir are passing away, we are glad to learn that it is proposed to restore to them, for purposes of worship, the fine old mosque of Mastgarh, which has for a long time been used as a State magazine and storehouse.

THE quantity of coffee exported from Coorg during 1891-92, according to the returns furnished by toll gate-keepers, was 5,731 tons, as compared with 2,129½ tons in 1890-91. The average selling-price locally was about Rs. 1,200 a-ton.

H. M. S. BOADICEA, the Rear Admiral's flagship in Indian waters, and *Brisk* arrived in Madras Harbour on Monday morning.

SIX Lahoulis set out from Koksur in Lahoul with the intention of crossing the Rhotang Pass into Kulu over the frozen snow. Two of them succeed in reaching Ralla with great difficulty; the other four men perishing in the attempt. As much fresh snow has since fallen, their bodies can hardly be recovered until the snow melts in the beginning of April.

RAI BHAGWAN DAS BOGLA BAHADUR has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The debate in the Commons on the Home Rule Bill was resumed last night. Mr. Balfour denounced the Bill as a bastard combination of Federal, Colonial, and British systems of Government. The rights of Ulster, he said, had been ignored, and the financial proposals made in the Bill were equivalent to the payment of a war indemnity to victorious forces.

There was much disorder in the House after Mr. Balfour had concluded his speech.

Mr. Redmond applauded the principle of the Bill, but said it contained grave defects, which must be remedied before it was acceptable as a final solution of the question.

THE CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

Latest advices state that the cholera at Marseilles has ceased.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

When all the changes are completed, the British force in Egypt will number over six thousand men.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

Mr. Hugh Barnes, on his return from leave next month, resumes the post of Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, Major Yate then reverts to the charge of the districts, and Major MacIvor, now in the Zhob, proceeds on leave.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

Very heavy snow has fallen in Baluchistan. For four consecutive days no mails have been delivered at Quetta. The mail train of the 4th instant was caught in a snowdrift near Kach, and was unable to proceed the whole night; engines are now being fitted with snow ploughs.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

The Umballa team which will play against Lord Hawke's will consist of Captain Fagan, Royal Artillery; Major Wintour, West Kent Regiment; Mr. Murray; Private Gillham, Gordon Highlanders; Mr. Burnett; Privates Hooten and Riley, 18th Hussars; Mr. French; Mr. Robinson from Lahore; and Mr. Champion. After a very heavy rain yesterday the ground will probably be very slow.

The following will play against Lord Hawke's team at Lahore:—Mr. E. L. French, Mr. H. B. Champion, Captain Eardly Wilmot, Surgeon-Major White, Mr. N. A. Lewarne, Mr. J. Bosanquet, Mr. A. Moffat, Captain Fagan, Mr. J. L. Kay, Mr. G. M. Robinson, and probably Mr. A. Roberts.

MURDER OF A SALT INSPECTOR.

A salt inspector has been murdered at Shikarpur, and his servant has been arrested on suspicion.

CORDITE MANUFACTORIES.

Experiments on a small scale only for the manufacture of cordite are to be undertaken at Ishapur and Kirkee. Not until the result is known will the Government of India embark on a large expenditure for the necessary creation of permanent cordite manufactories.

THE DELIMITATION OF THE PAMIRS.

In emphatic contradiction of the article in the *St. James's Gazette* with reference to the delimitation of the Pamirs the *Pioneer* remarks: "We have excellent authority for stating that no news of definite agreement with Russia or any thing like it has yet reached India so the *St. James Gazette* has, to say the least of it, anticipated the course of events. It is absurd to talk of a commission assembling in the spring in the neighbourhood of Wood's Lake. The Kashmir Passes will not open till May or June; neither the Passes of the Hindu Kush. The British Commissioner with a sufficient escort would have to go, *via* Gilgit, and if a joint commission be agreed upon July rather than April will be the month, when it would meet at the Pamirs."

THEFT IN THE MAYO ORPHANAGE.

Some thieves visited the Mayo Orphanage at Lahore on Saturday. On getting round towards the room of one of the mistresses the thieves tried to get her out by a hoax that a telegram had come for her. Suspecting foul play she fortunately slipped away. Before she gave alarm the miscreants entered and ransacked the room, taking a lot of clothing and jewellery away. The thieves are still at large.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

One Mr. P. Fletcher, employed in the Tellery Company, Delhi, mysteriously disappeared. He left his quarters in the manufactory at seven in the morning of the 8th instant before the day's work had begun. Up to the present no intelligence of him has been received. He is from the Cape, and has been residing in India for these last six months.

A.-D.-C. TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

Lieutenant Gabb, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed an extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and has been ordered to proceed to Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Feb. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Lombardy left here yesterday afternoon. Thibet arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Feb. 15.

H. M. S. Tamar sailed for Portsmouth.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera........................ 4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. Demand for medium quality for India continues.

39 in 7lbs. Shirtings	6-6
39 in 8¼lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	8 7-8
3 per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
2¾ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-8
Bar Silver	38 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

February 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 16th instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A curious point has just been decided by the Government of India, who seem to have puzzling questions frequently under consideration. In this instance the reference was whether native officers and soldiers, lawfully married to more than one wife, were entitled to free passages for *all* their wives. The ruling is that one wife only can be carried at the expense of the State. But, asks a contemporary, what about the children?

The Government of India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 24,797 for constructing, outside the North Gate, Fort St. George, Madras, of (*a*) twenty-six coach-houses and thirty-four stables for the civilian officers whose offices are situated in the Fort; and (*b*) stables for seventy-six horses belonging to military officers.

In regard to the reappointment of the Civil Divisions in the N.-W. Provinces, writes the local paper, for which the door is opened when Mr. Cadell steps up to the Board to take the place of Mr. Kaye, we understand that the arrangement is that Mr. Moule, from Lucknow, takes Rohilkhand, and Mr. Adams Lucknow, leaving Benares, the least popular of Commissionerships, to the new Commissioner, Mr. LaTouche, who as Chief Secretary, probably has himself to thank principally for the distribution.

There has been some trouble in Calcutta, says a commercial correspondent, among the shroff community, owing to the suspension of the well-known Kotee, Bahadur Sing, Pertab Sing, Rai Dhunput Sing. The liabilities were greatly exaggerated at the time, some asserting that it ran into a crore. Of late years the firm's commitments have been on a reduced scale, and it is now said that the debts in Calcutta are only about eighteen lakhs, exclusive of a small amount in the country. In addition, it is believed, the house were the custodians of certain religious funds belonging to the Jain community, but this would have nothing to do with the trade debts. A smaller Kotee Jaisroop Meherchand, had to suspend last night with liabilities stated to be about three lakhs.

The Government of Madras has concurred in the opinion of the Agricultural Department of the Board of Revenue that no legislative measure having for its object the exemption of manure, milch-cattle and brood mares, the property of agriculturists, from attachment and sale in payment of debt is called for in this Presidency.

Up to the close of the past financial year some 38½ lakhs had been expended on the Periyar project. It is expected that the watershed tunnel, about one mile in length, will be completed in the spring of next year.

The Benares Opium Agency, which promises to become vacant shortly, is regarded as one of the prizes of the Civil Service. It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor will nominate an officer from the North-West Provinces, whose qualifications will be considered when the selection is made. Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, says the *Pioneer*, we are disposed to think that there is not much prospect of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's term of office being extended, for the Secretary of State is generally found difficult even with a Government of India well disposed. It would, however, be easy to prove a special case for Mr. Rivett-Carnac from outside his own particular department; his devotion to the Volunteer movement for many years having proved of considerable service to the public.

The Bareilly-Rampore-Moradabad branch railway has been making rapid strides towards completion lately. Colonel Brackenbury, R. E., the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Mr. Walton, the Chief Engineer, went over the new line recently, and were able to satisfy themselves of the rapid progress that the works are making under the energetic direction of Mr. G. A. Campbell, the Executive Engineer. Ballast trains are now running day and night between Hardwar and Moradabad, taking down the stone ballast which is crushed at Hardwar: and at the Bareilly end also the works are well advanced. A magnificent saloon is being built in the Railway workshops at Lucknow for the special use and service of his Highness the Nawab of Rampore.

It is stated that it is the intention of the Chinese Nothern Railway Administration to extend the present railway, which just now has been made only as far as Lanchow, beyond Shan Hai kuwan, or the Eastern extremity of the Great Wall, into Manchuria, and that preparations have already been begun so as to commence the extension line with the beginning of next spring. It is the intention also of the Chinese Government (according to a northern contemporary) to run the line through Kirin and Tsi-tsihar, up to the banks of the Amoor river, or as the Chinese call it Hehlung-chiang, *i.e.*, "the Black Dragoon River." It is satisfactory to learn that the Taotai at Ichang has just issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the district warning them, on pain of severe punishment, not to molest the foreign officers of the Customs, and pointing out that they are the Emperor's servants, engaged in collecting the Emperor's revenue, and that to insult them is to indirectly insult the Emperor himself.

A special general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday to consider the proposal to establish an Exchange in Calcutta. The Committee had secured the offer of a building centrally situated and capable of being adapted for the purpose in view. The building in question is that occupied and belonging to the New Oriental Bank in Clive Street. The Committee could acquire these freehold premises for the sum of Rs. 3,20,000, and it was estimated that for a sum of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 the building could be put into thorough repairs and altered so as to be suitable for an Exchange and the offices of the Chamber. Up to the present time 105 firms and 16 individuals had promised to become members of the Exchange. The net income which the Committee calculated to derive from the building is Rs. 18,000. A resolution to carry the proposals into effect was carried.

In the middle of January Hongkong was experiencing a spell of cold weather which was agreed to be unprecedented in the history of the Colony. It was a novel experience to the majority of the residents to be confronted by the white-capped hills on the mainland, to find the thermometer registering a low reading, and to find all around a wintry aspect which suggested sarcastic thoughts of a tropical clime. Overnight at Mount Kellett on the 14th the thermometer fell to 33°, and during next afternoon ice was formed, the thermometer dropping to 30° by 7 o'clock. During the following night thermometer had fallen to 27°. Rain fell pretty steadily throughout Sunday, while the wind was piercingly cold and few people were abroad, the churches being sparsely attended. All over the Peak district the verandahs of the houses, the tennis courts, and a portion of the roads are covered with ice, heavy icicles are hanging from the eaves of the houses, and in a few cases the waterpipes were frozen up.

The badmashes who attacked Mr. C. G. Palmer, Executive Engineer, at Agra, are believed to have mistaken that gentleman for the District Superintendent of Police. There is now no doubt that Mr. Palmer would have been clubbed to death if the chowkidar in the employ of Messrs. John and Company had not promptly gone to his assistance.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th February in Calcutta was 257, against 205 and 219 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 42. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 105 and 29, respectively, against 89 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·7 per mille per annum, against 32·2, the mean of the last five years.

For the first time in about two years, snow fell in Shanghai on Thursday night, the 19th January, and the Settlements represented quite a wintry aspect, Friday morning the streets being pretty thickly covered. Telegraphic advices have been received from the northern provinces reporting a general fall of snow within an area of many thousand square miles on the 8th and 9th instant. At Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, it fell to a depth of five inches on these two days, commencing on the evening of the 8th, and continuing the whole of the next day. Tsining, also in Shantung, reports three inches of snow on the 8th, and at Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, there were two inches, on the 9th, the snow still falling at the time of despatching the telegram. But the heaviest fall yet recorded took place at Kaifong, the capital of Homan, where a snowstorm commenced on the morning of the 8th, and continued without intermission till the evening of next day, the ground being by that time covered to a depth of six inches. Snow is also reported at Tientsin.

Benares, says the local paper, has been suffering during the last few days from an outcrop of crime so audacious as to suggest that the ruffianism of the city had resolved on a deliberate demonstration of bravado. Early on Friday morning the house of the jailor of the Central Jail, lying just outside the jail, was broken into, apparently by a large gang of burglars: but though the jailor, Mr. Todd, was awakened and started in hot pursuit, as did the jail guard, no one was taken. The burglars dropped most of their booty, including a gun, but got away with a Martini-Henry rifle with its belt and bayonet. A few nights before the same gang, presumably, had visited the house of the Municipal Resident Engineer, and had succeeded in getting off with considerable plunder: and twenty-four hours after the robbery at the jailor's house, at 2 A. M., on Saturday morning, the Central Jail guard were again aroused by the report of a rifle. It was presently discovered that one of the sentries on duty had been shot through the leg. The man's story, not free from improbability, is that he was suddenly seized by a party of men, who threw him down and then deliberately shot him through the calf of the leg with his own musket. However, he has thrown suspicion on certain Ahirs whom he suspects of harbouring a grudge against him, and this clue may lead to further discoveries.

The coming summer, says an up-country contemporary, will witness a marked change in the *personnel* of Simla Society, for many of those who have euphemistically been called permanent residents for years past will no longer figure in the list. Officials in high places come and go under the mystic five years' rule, and one regards their departure with equanimity, tempered by regret at times when their places seem hard to fill. They obtain their valedictory notices in due and proper form, and the world at large knows the good work they have done. But there are others upon whom Simla depends for much that makes life pleasant in spite of office-boxes, red tape, and "urgent" slips. Of all those who in the past few years have done more than their fellows to discharge self-imposed duties of the most varied kind, Dr. Taylor has stood out in bold relief. With the energy of ten men and the unflagging spirit of perennial youth he has worked literally night and day in the interests of others. From the management of fancy fair or fete to the "running" of a race-meeting, from the collection of funds for charity to the merry round of fun at a children's ball, from the skilful care of the sick to the routine of office, he has played many parts, and never one that was not successful. As Honorary Secretary of the United Service Club he has won the golden opinions of all members. In his charge the Club has become probably the best in India, such a complete transformation having been effected that one wonders how the old order of things could have been endured so long. It is in this connection that his loss will be most severely felt, for his power of organisation and control is almost unequalled. Physician, actor, sportsman, the cheeriest of companions and staunchest of friends, not only Simla but India will lose one of its best all-round men when Dr. Taylor sails for England a few weeks hence. Let it be remembered to his credit, too, that, soldier though he is in spirit, he prefers the good old-fashioned title of "Dr." to that of "Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel." Who could recognise him with such a handle to his name?

The Reformatory School at Chingleput has achieved splendid results at the late Elementary Technical Examinations. The school sent up ten candidates for the various examinations—six in carpentry, two in weaving, one in tailoring, and one in blacksmithery—and passed all, with nine in the First Class and one in the Second Class. These results reflect great credit on the management.

The Sultan has just made a present of four thoroughbred Arab horses to his Highness the Khedive.

The services of Major A. H. Jennings, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

The quantity of opium retailed for consumption in the Madras Presidency during 1891-92 amounted to 66,083lbs., against 77,459 lbs. in 1890-91. There was an increase in 13 districts and a decrease in 9 others, the largest decrease occurring in the Godavari District, and being ascribed to a rise in the price of food-grains. The quantity of intoxicating drugs manufactured from opium rose from 3,465lbs. in 1890-91 to 3,543lbs. in 1891-92, and there was an increase, from 276 lbs., to 577lbs., in the sale of poppy heads. The pass duty on opium in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 3,87,250 against Rs. 4,08,650 in the previous year.

"Stray Letters from Professor Ruskin to a London Bibliopole" is, says "The Bookman," the title of a small book of 102 pages which has recently been printed, in a limited edition, for private circulation only. The book contains forty-two letters written by Mr. Ruskin to Mr. F. S. Ellis between the years 1870 and 1886. Concerning the publication of his "Notes on the Principal Pictures in the Royal Academy" of 1875, Mr. Ruskin writes: "Such a bother as the thing has been to me; one can't see the pictures for the crowd, and I miss some, and overrate others, again and again." On May 7th, 1878, shortly after his recovery from his first severe mind-illness, Mr. Ruskin wrote: "My Dear Ellis,—I do not doubt your being pleased to hear, from myself, that I have once more dodged the doctors; and hope, henceforward, with Heaven's help, to keep them out of the house—at least till I lose my wits again. I'm picking them up at present, here and there, like the cock with the pomegranate grains in the 'Arabian Nights'; which I find just now my best 'entertainments' after the spring flowers. These last have no 'doctoring' in my wood; and grow—and do—as they like exactly; which I perceive to be the intention of Providence that they—and I—should, and propose to follow their good example as I best can. Above all, never to write any business letters—except when I want to buy books, or missals! . . . I'm not allowed to write letters by Joan (Mrs. A. Severn) yet!—but shall coax her to let this one go now it's written; and am ever, affectionately yours, J. Ruskin."

Mr. Charles Wells, of Monte Carlo fame, was brought up at Bow Street just before the mail left on twenty-four warrants charging him with obtaining £3,000 by fraudulent pretences, by defrauding firms and individuals, by pretending to take out patents for valuable discoveries, and obtaining assistance to develop them. He relied on attractive advertisements, though the only patent obtained and sold was for a musical skipping rope. Mr Wells appears to have obtained provisional protection for a large number of inventions of all conceivable kinds, including floating anchors, navigable balloons, fog horns, and hot air engines, but nothing practical resulted. The prosecution alleged that the money was spent on the purchase of a pleasure yacht and in gambling. An elderly spinster named Miss Phillimore of Henley, sister of Sir Walter Phillimore, but against his advice, advanced Mr. Wells nearly £18,000 on the strength of extravagant promises of profit from inventions. One advertisement she answered promised £1,000 a day profit. She rever received a farthing in return for the £18,000. Wells was remanded for a fortnight.

In the action by the Rev. Charles Wilding against the Rev. Canon Hayman and others, directors of the Canadian Pacific Colonisation Corporation, to recover money he subscribed for shares owing to fraudulent statements in the prospectuses issued on the authority of the defendants, the jury found in favour of the plaintiff in the sum of £450, holding that the statements which induced him to invest were made recklessly by defendants, and untrue in fact.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE NOVELTY.

An amateur dramatic performance of a high order of merit was given at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday evening, the object being to aid the building fund of the Cathedral Girls' School. The audience, as was deserved, was numerous, and the only matter for regret is that the prices were not higher. The seats would have been taken just as eagerly, and the funds would have benefited the more. This defect might have been remedied had it been possible to give another performance, but the Lenten season began the very day after the performance, and thus the Cathedral authorities could not have countenanced a repetition for the following evening. The management suffered from excessive modesty which prevented them arranging at the outset for two if not three performances. It would be invidious to compare the company with any other amateur organisation, which has appeared on the Bombay boards, but it is not too much to say that individually and collectively the members played with remarkable talent, good taste, and dash, and displayed decided histrionic talent. The programme opened with Messrs. Brough and Halliday's farce "The Area Belle," in which Colonel Empson, R. A., was "Pitcher," Mr. Gore-Browne "Tosser," and Mr. G. R. Lowndes "Chalks." Each of the characters was well sustained, while Mrs. Prevost as "Mrs. Croaker," and Mrs. Walter Lang as "Penelope" were singularly successful. The introduction of a topical flavouring to Penelope's supper song was neatly effected and was fully appreciated by the audience. "Sunset," a one-act play by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome followed. It is a very pretty domestic drama peculiarly adapted to amateurs, and possesses none of the characteristics which a recent reviewer attributed to the products of Mr. Jerome's pen. It is needless to tell the story; it will be enough to state that the play is founded on "The Sisters," Tennyson's touching poem. The half-sisters "Joan" and "Lois" were pourtrayed by Miss Blanche Stevens and Mrs. Frank Prevost respectively, and each lady discharged the duty expected of her charmingly. It is impossible to conceive a more sprightly performance than the opening scene in which the sisters exchange confidences. The second scene, depicting the interview with Azariah Stodd, widely different from the other and calling for very pretty contrasts, was equally successful, while the closing scene which makes such demand on "Lois" was played with marked vigour and pathos. Mrs. Walter Lang as "Aunt Druscilla" had a thankless though a difficult part to play and her representation was a clever sketch of character. Mr. Lowndes' "Mr. Rivers" was well played, so also was Mr. Campbell's "Stodd," and Mr Prevost's "Lawrence" was capably sustained; but it is essentially a ladies' comedy and the men are merely subordinates. In every respect were the pieces well mounted and dressed and the stage-management as nearly perfect as blocks and pulleys would allow. The evening's entertainment concluded with a Parisian skirt and scarf dance by Miss Blanche Stevens, whose grace and agility were greatly admired. Bouquets were liberally bestowed on the ladies, a perfect shower following Miss Stevens' dance.

RIFLE MEETING AT MALABAR POINT.

On Monday afternoon last Lady Harris had a little rifle meeting at Malabar Point, when some very good shooting took place. Eight couples entering the scores being shewn below. Mrs. Webb and Captain Fowle winning with the capital total of 121.

(Seven shots at each range).

		50 Yards.	100 Yards.	Total.
1	Mrs. Webb	33	30	121
	Captain J. Fowle	32	26	
2	Miss Howard	33	28	120
	Surg.-Major Martin	30	29	
3	Mrs. Wilson	31	20	117
	Captain Poore	34	32	
4	Mrs. Bisset	30	32	114
	Mr. S. W. Edgerley	32	20	
5	Lady Harris	33	26	112
	H. E. the Governor	29	26	
6	Mrs. Blundell	28	23	106
	Mr. DuCane	30	25	
7	Mrs. Budgen	23	6	54
	Captain E. H. Cox	31	(did not shoot).	
8	Mrs. Craigie	19	18	49
	Colonel Biddulph	30	(did not shoot).	

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. M. Stewart, 1-5 Gurkhas, officiates as Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Robertson.

The officers of the Worcester Regiment contemplate the erection of a brass memorial tablet in St. Mary's Church, Poona, which will bear the following inscription:—"In Memory of Major J. R. Rainsford, 1st Worcester Regiment, who died at Sea, 5th July 1892; also of Captain and Adjutant B. H. Randolph, of the same regiment, who was lost in the wreck of the s. s. Roumania off the coast of Portugal, 28th October 1892. Erected by their brother officers."

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel McNeale. 19th Punjab Infantry—Captain G. A. Carthy, from 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander. 4th Sikhs—Major C. C. Dempster to be Commandant; Captain V. C. Tonnochy to be Second-in-Command; and Captain T. Quin, from 3rd Sikhs, to be Wing Commander.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major H.F.G. Forbes, Rifle Brigade, to Allahabad, for 29 days, on private affairs. *Out of India*—Major W. H. Riddell, Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. R. Cureton, Scottish Borderers; Major R. D. B. Rutherford and Captain E. A. C. Garland, Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant A. A. Fisher, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. P. Sharp, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant J. Hill, 15th Sikhs; and Captain G. Huddleston, East Indian Railway Volunteers, for 12 months and Colonel J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab, Cavalry, for 7 months—on private affairs. Captain J. W. P. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 6 months; and Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten, 16th Lancers, for 2 months—on medical certificate.

AN ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Last evening a carriage accident of a serious nature happened at the Erskine Road, Null Bazaar, which would most probably have resulted in loss of life, but fortunately it was attended only with more or less injuries to six persons, who then happened to be passing along the road. A horse attached to a carriage belonging to a European gentleman was standing near a house, in Gogari Mohalla, when the animal, which was being trained took fright at the noise created by some children, who were playing there and bolted down the road, knocking down four women and two children, who sustained injuries, and were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were attended to. The horse was eventually stopped by Sheikh Sidoo Dadoo Meyan at the Bhendi Bazaar Road. There was nobody in the carriage, the syce standing at the time escaped unhurt.

Archdeacon Farrar has been meditating "Among the Tombs," but not at all in the manner of the Rev. Mr. Hervey. The "tombs" he refers to are in Westminster Abbey, and the Archdeacon's point of view, as will be seen in his article in "Good Words," is that of the critic of monumental sculpture. These sterile repetitions, he exclaims, of Britannias, Victories, and Fames show how complete was the dearth of originality. Even on the tomb of Chatham, by Bacon, we must have Commerce and Manufacture pouring Pleaty from the four corners of the world into the lap of Britannia. How meaningless Banks's symbolism became is illustrated by an anecdote. The sculptor was offered three hundred pounds to carve a monument for some provincial gentleman. "Who was he?" he asked. "Was he benevolent?" "Well, I don't know," said the visitor, "but he always gave sixpence to the old woman who opened the pew for him on Sunday." "That will do, that will do," said the sculptor, "we must have recourse to our friend the pelican." Rysbrach and Scheemaeker are pronounced, as a rule, more sensible, while the bas-relief of the former on the tomb of Sir Isaac Newton is full of ingenuity and charm. Chantrey is stigmatised as somewhat prosaic, but it is admitted that to him we owe the final abandonment of these foolish figures. Once when another sculptor told Chantrey that he had been sculpturing a statue of Adam, Chantrey took snuff, and looked up with the quick question, "Is it like?"

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE S. S SHIRAVUTTI.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

In accordance with a Government Resolution, a marine ocurt, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as president, Captain W. Potts, Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, Mazagon, and Mr. W. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company's Dock, as assessors, was held yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, to enquire into the circumstances attending the bursting of a boiler-tube on board the s. s. Shiravutti, resulting in the death of Shaik Ibrahim, a fireman, while the vessel was on her voyage from Goa to Bombay.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Sanders-Slater, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners and officers of the s. s. Shiravutti.

It will be remembered that the s. s. Shiravutti of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. left Goa on the night of the 1st instant, and was due here on Friday, the 6th instant, with the Goa mails, but she was one day late in consequence of an accident to her machinery. While on her voyage from Goa to Bombay two of her boiler-tubes burst, a few miles off Janjira, and the vessel became disabled to continue the journey. One of the fireman was severely scalded, and on the arrival of the vessel here he was taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sunday afternoon. An inquest was held by the Coroner and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The present enquiry was held in connection with the accident.

Moosabhoy Adambhoy, being called and examined by Mr. Little, said: I am the captain of the s.s. Shiravutti. I hold a Board of Trade certificate as commander No. 1161. The s. s. Shiravutti is owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and I produce a certificate of her register. I have been captain of the vessel for the last four years. The vessel left Goa on the 1st instant at 11 p.m., bound for Bombay. All went on well until we came off to Janjira. The engines stopped, and the second engineer came up, and told me that the engine had broken down, and he asked me to lower the anchor. I asked the second engineer how long it would take to repair the engine, and he replied as soon as it was repaired he would inform me. The vessel was anchored about 4½ miles from the shore. The wind was strong from the Nort-West, and the sea was rough. At 5 o'clock next morning, the second engineer told me that the engines were ready, I went on the bridge and rung a telegram and weighed the anchor. The telegram was for full speed, but the engines could work at half-speed. For about fifteen or twenty minutes the vessel went on. I then heard a noise on the vessel. The engines stopped, and I went to the stokehole to see what the matter was. I saw a fireman come up hastily. I asked him what had happened. He answered that a pipe had burst, and that he was scalded by the steam. I took him to a first class cabin, laid him down, and applied some ointment to the chest, arm, and other parts of his body. At the time the pipe burst the vessel was going half speed. After the accident occurred, I dropped the anchor, and showed the disabled signal. At 11 p.m. we were taken in tow by the s. s. Brahmin to Panjim, and from thence the s. s. Shastree towed us to Bombay. We arrived in Bombay harbour at 11-30 a. m., on Saturday, the 10th instant. On our arrival in Bombay the scalded fireman was at once taken to the G. T. Hospital. He was then quite conscious and could eat and drink. On the afternoon of the 5th instant I heard of his death. On my arrival I made a report of the accident to the company.

Mr. Sanders-Slater reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Shaik Oomer Shaik Mahomed, examined by Mr. Little, said: I am the Chief Engineer of the s. s. Shiravutti. I hold a certificate granted by the Bombay Local Government in 1885. I have been the Chief Engineer of this vessel for the last two years. At Panjim the boiler-tubes had been cleaned. On the 4th instant when we left for Bombay the boiler of the engine was in good order. The two studs of the feed pump were broken on the night of the 2nd instant. They broke on account of the force of water. I then worked the donkey engine to feed the boiler. At half-past 3 a.m. on the 3rd instant, the cross-head of the donkey engine broke, the engine was stopped, and the vessel anchored. We then commenced to repair the feed-pump chamber. We removed the broken pieces and put in new studs. We then commenced to repair the donkey engine, and made a cross head of iron. I then ordered the fireman to light fires, and this was about a quarter to 3 o'clock in the afternoon after repairs, and when we started for Goa we had about seventy pressure of steam. About fifteen minutes we worked the engine, and I heard some noise, and I was then in the engine-room. I looked here and there to see what was going on, when I heard another noise which was much louder and I ran towards the stokehole and I asked him what was the matter. He said that the water from the engine fell on him, and he was seriously scalded. I asked him from where the water came, and he replied that it came from the box and the furnace. I gave order to the second engineer to open the safety valves. I could not go there on account of the steam. When it subsided, I and the fireman went into the stockhole. I opened the boiler's door and found that the tube was burst. When the first pipe burst there was water in it, four inches deep. I cannot say what was the cause of the accident, but it may have been caused by a small hole in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slater, witness said: The deceased was an experienced stoker. He had been with me for the last seven years as a fireman. The pipes are made of brass. After the repairs the pressure was from 60 to 70 lbs. The two tubes collapsed on account of the force of water and the fire burning below. The other end of the tube is more exposed to the fire. Everything that could possibly be done was done for the fireman who was scalded. He did not appear to me very bad when I first saw him he was scalded. Above the tube there is a box. When the water rises two and a half inches just above the tube it gets over the box. And when it rises 4 inches above the box it begins to get into the tube. What the fireman said to me was this, "I am scalded by the water coming out of the box. He said nothing as to whether he opened the box or not."

After some more evidence was recorded Mr. Slater on behalf of the defence stated that there was nothing in the evidence to show that any of his clients were in fault. On the contrary, the captain acted wisely in lowering the anchor and not going further until assistance was rendered to the Shiravutti. He took that opportunity of thanking the captain, whose steamer towed the Shiravutti to Bombay. He submitted that the court would not upon the evidence adduced frame any charge against any one of the officers.

Mr. Cooper stated that he did not intend to frame any charge against any officer, and that he would deliver judgment, on Tuesday next.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

The report that fifteen regiments of Afghan infantry had reached Pahera, midway between Kandahar and New Chaman, writes the *Pioneer*, may be taken as a mere frontier rumour. Nothing has been heard at Quetta of such a movement, and moreover the Amir has no such strength of regular troops in Southern Afghanistan. That he may, very shortly, send a regiment into camp on the site of his proposed new contonment opposite New Chaman is likely enough, if he persists in his present line of policy on the North-West Frontier. His Highness has ordered troops to move in another direction, three or four regiments having been detailed to proceed to the Khost Valley and Zurmat. The latter district lies between Ghazni and Khost. His object in doing this is doubtless to strengthen his garrison in the country to the south of the Kuram Valley; a sort of counterblast to the occupation of Bulandkhel by our troops. It seems idle to inform him that the Government of India have no designs upon his territory in this quarter, or to remind him that Kuram was occupied at his own suggestion. He seems wilfully to misconstrue every action on our part, and to be preparing for emergencies which only exist in his imagination. Had he agreed to meet Lord Roberts at Jellalabad he might have learned that he has himself created the difficulties which now exist regarding the limitation of his kingdom, and that his claims to disputed territory would have been amicably discussed and settled on a reasonable basis.

As to the Jellalabad Mission itself, it may be considered to have, at last, been rendered impossible by Abdur Rahman's prevarication. His silence must be taken as meaning that he no longer desires it, and the time has now passed when his acceptance of the suggested Conference could be of any avail. The Seaforth Highlanders, who were detained at Rawalpindi with a view to forming part of Lord Roberts' escort into Afghanistan, have now been ordered to move to Ferozepur. They will start on Thursday next, and reach their destination on March 17th. The two companies of the Royal Sussex Regiment, now at Ferozepur, will be railed to headquarters at Dum Dum, arriving there on the 24th instant.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT PETLAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, Feb. 14.

The festivities in connection with the marriage of Dipakaba, the youngest daughter of his Excellency the Dewan of Baroda Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, have passed off with great *eclat* at his residence at Petlad. Hundreds of invitations were sent out to friends and relations and others to take part in these festivities; and a large number of guests and deputations from all quarters came.

The Dewan Bahadur's arrival with his staff, at this, his native place, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., was the signal for the commencement of a well-organised round of festivities, which preceded and followed the celebration of the marriage. The Dewan Bahadur being extremely popular with the people of Guzerat, the whole town was *en fete*, and put on a holiday appearance for nearly a fortnight in honour of the auspicious occasion. Petlad is a small Gaekwadee taluka with a Gaekwadee railway terminal station to the north-east of Anand. It has a miscellaneous population of over 16,000 persons, and is a fairly well-built and well-to-do town. An eminent authority, on a recent visit to Petlad, observed that its present agricultural and industrial appliances were almost perfect and needed no improvement at present at any rate. Its present staple produce is tobacco and cotton. It has been honoured with a municipality. Schools for boys and girls, a library, a technical institute, &c., are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, the preponderating element in the population being the enlightened and naturally intelligent Nagar Brahmin class. The specially-repaired road from the station to the Minister's residence, containing a row of well-built and costly compact edifices, was decorated with bunting of various hues, and a general holiday appearance of brightness and rejoicing characterised the town and its people. Triumphal arches, bearing different emblems of welcome to the guests, had been erected here and there, and the thoroughfares were packed by crowds of eager spectators. The palatial bungalows, which stand in the centre of the town in the Nagar quarter, were brilliantly illuminated, being approached by a passage which was fringed by pyramids and rosettes of tumbler-lights and spanned by illuminated ornamental arches. In front of the bungalows was erected a large *shamianah* for the accommodation of the guests, which was richly carpeted throughout and decorated with rich mirrors, large portraits, draperies, hanging flower-vases filled with flowers and evergreens, and was illuminated with massive crystal chandeliers. The entrance arches were surmounted with curious devices, which extended to the guests a cordial welcome in illuminated letters. The bride and bridegroom are well-matched, being of the respective ages of twelve and eighteen years, a period which considering the usages and customs of the bigoted and orthodox portion of the Nagar Brahmin community, to which the parents belong, does immense credit to their good-sense, which indicates, practically their advanced and enlightened views in not seeking to throw the duties of matrimony prematurely upon their children. The bride was lately a student of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and has received a fairly good English education for a Hindu girl of her age, while the bridegroom, who belongs to the Petlad Desai family, has already passed his Matriculation Examination in the Bombay University. There were dinner and general feasts given to the people of the town. Literally speaking, men, women, and children from the neighbouring villages filled Petlad to the tune of nearly 25,000 people. A regular programme of each day's festivities during the past week was drawn up and faithfully carried out, in its minutest details under the personal supervision of his Excellency the Dewan Bahadur, who was wonderfully ubiquitous, being found here, there, and everywhere from the early hours of morning till late at night. He was, of course, largely assisted by his numerous friends, who vied with each other in their desire to render the most agreeable service.

There was a large number of distinguished guests and deputations from the Native States. Cutch was represented by Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, Secretary to his Highness the Maharao of Cutch, and Karamshaw, Zemindar of Anjar; Junaghad was represented by Mahomedmiah, maternal uncle to the late Nawab Bahadurkhanji; Jamadar Abdul Rahiman, cousin to his late Highness and Makhanalmiah, a Sirdar of the State. There were also present Thakore Narsinghji from Idar; Mr. Ratilal Desai, Settlement Commissioner in Bhowanagar, from that State; Mr. Balkrishnaji from Wadhwan; Mr. Pandurang from Palitana; Mr. Fakuruddin from Radhanpur; Mr. Amrutlal and others from Palanpore; Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, Minister of Cambay; Mr. Premchandbhai Karbari of Balasinor; and many others.

Their Highnesses Maharaja Gaekwar and Maharani Saheb Chimnabai Gaekwar came down to Petlad by a special train in charge of Mr. Bohn, the Traffic Superintendent from Baroda. As the train steamed into the station at 4-10 p.m., his Highness's arrival was announced by the reports of twenty-one fog signals, that successively exploded under the engine-wheels. On the platform their Highnesses and party were received by his Excellency the Dewan Saheb, accompanied by several distinguished guests, and the ladies of his Excellency's family were present to receive her Highness the Maharani Saheb. Their Highnesses were greeted at the station by showers of gold and silver flowers by his Excellency and the ladies. On the station platform a reception durbar was held by his Highness, when several distinguished guests were introduced by the Dewan Bahadur who made nazars, the local officials paid their respects and the Mahajans also presented an address of welcome. At the same time her Highness Chimnabai Sahib held a durbar in the waiting-room. Their Highnesses seemed to be in very good spirits, and their condescending kindness was highly appreciated. After the durbar was over their Highnesses drove in State carriages to the Minister's quarters with the sirdars, officers, and mankaries that accompanied them in the special train. The police arrangements at the railway station, and along the road were all that could be desired, and the station platform and the whole road was adorned with various coloured flags and evergreens with beautiful arches constructed at suitable intervals. It was quite a sight to see the ocean of human beings pressing to have a glimpse of their deservedly beloved ruler, and the immense crowd of spectators lining the road, while they showed their loyalty to their sovereign by their unsuppressed joy which no doubt highly gratified his Highness. On the arches words of welcome and of greeting were suitably chosen, such as Bhale Padharya (Welcome) Rajan Vijayatain Rajyalaxmi Vardbatam Maharaja Shaibsche Swagat Aso. Along the road boys and girls from the local schools, stationed at intervals, sang songs of welcome and received their Highnesses with showers of flowers and loud hurrahs. The party halted at the entrance gate, where the townspeople presented his Highness with an address of welcome. The document was replete with loyal expressions from beginning to end. Their Highnesses seemed to be particularly pleased at the special ovations they received from their heterogeneous subjects, and graciously bowed their acknowledgments as the procession moved on towards the Dewan's bungalow, where his Highness had a good word to say to almost every body who come in contact.

At the Minister's quarters, their Highnesses were saluted by his Highness's band in attendance and welcomed by special songs from a party of the Bharatnatkodherka Mandali stationed in front of the spacious ornamental mandap, specially erected for the occasion; and while his Highness was welcomed with showers of gold and silver flowers by Messrs. Motiabhai Manibhai and Manekbhai Josbhai, the ladies of the family performed a similarly pleasant duty to her Highness the Maharani Sahib. Being conducted upstairs in the ornamental hall above, the Dewan Bahadur introduced the agents of several Native States to his Highness, who then made suitable nazars. This being over, his Highness and party, with several of the distinguished guests, were seated in the balcony to witness the marriage ceremony—Her Highness Chimnabai Saheb doing the same in another part of the building, and seemed also to take very great interest in the whole proceedings, putting several questions on the subject. The mangalastaka at the time were sung not only by the Brahmins but by the Nagar ladies, in their proverbially sweet tones which was quite a novel feature.

At the completion of the marriage ceremony, their Highnesses sprinkled Akkshats (coloured rice) on the married couple by way of benediction, the whole party of sirdars, mankaries, and others doing the same. The scene at this time was particularly imposing and highly gratifying to all present. On the completion of the ceremony their Highnesses partook of slight refreshments, and while the Maharani Saheb held a durbar and invested the ladies of the Dewan Bahadur's family with poshaks, his Highness was conducted by the Minister to the grand *mandap* erected for the occasion. On his Highness taking his seat on the dais at the head of the mandap-hall, the Tanjore dances commenced, and at a suitable time his Highness presented a dress of honour (poshaka) to his Excellency the Minister and the deputations from the several States followed, his Highness touching the poshaks and handing them over to the Minister. The Dewan Saheb then presented his Highness's party with (poshaks) dresses, and after the distribution of *pan supari* and flowers and attar, his Excellency the Dewan Saheb drove with his Highness and party back to the railway station, the immense crowd testifying their open loyalty for their Highnesses by loud cheering and

the children singing songs. Arriving at the station at about 5-30 p.m., their Highnesses entered the State saloons in the special train when his Excellency the Dewan Bahadur expressed his heartfelt thanks for the great favour conferred on him by their Highnesses' presence at the marriage ceremony, and at 5-35 p.m., the special train, carrying their Highness and party, steamed out the Petolad Railway Station while returning to the station, his Highness Maharaja Sahib made a slight halt and viewed the progress of the Vahiwatdar's Cutcherry under construction.

The guests and the people were entertained by the Dewan Bahadur with splendid illuminations, notably at his quarters, the fountain in front of the *mandap* looking especially picturesque as the lamps seemed to dance in the jets of water thrown up in multifarious sprays. Pyrotechnic display on the tank outside the town, furnished the guests and the thousands of spectators, who had thronged from the several surrounding villages and towns, with a very enchanting entertainment, owing to the many-coloured lights reflected by the waters of the tank.

On Monday a grand distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to all the school pupils of the town began at about 3 p.m. Squadrons of boys and girls, carrying flags, proceeded in rows under the guidance of their teacher to the Dewan's bungalow. The programme of arrangements, made by Rao Saheb Hurgovindas, was carried out by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Girdharlal, with the aid of his subordinates, and Messrs. Maneklal S. Desai and H. H. Dhruva co-oporated with the Vernacular Instructor, carrying out the arrangements at the Minister's quarters, where the distribution of prizes and sweatmeats took place. At about 7 p.m. his Excellency the Minister had a grand dinner party in the *mandap*, to which all distinguished guests attended. At night the whole party including ladies attended a dramatic performance, suited to the occasion, by the Bhoratkatakodharak Mandali, from Baroda. The performance was witnessed by the guests and by the general public and the spacious *mandap* was so full that there was hardly any room left. On Tuesday his Excellency called together the learned Brahmins of the place and paid them handsome gifts, and they in their turn poured down blessings on his head.

His Excellency the Dewan Saheb carried out the new idea of a social caste-gathering in th large square in front of his house. The assembly was entertaine d with sleight-of-hand tricks, Tanjore dance, dancing by the celebrated Tani and Chandra, dancing girls of Baroda, and a musi cal performance by Professor Mowla Buksh. There was the children's fete, especially for Nagar children, in the *mandap*, who freely partook of the tea and refreshment provided, while the Dewan Bahadur, with his characteristically sympathising nature, took an opportunity to enquire into the progress, &c., of the children assembled. The children then rode the beautifully-caparisoned elephants kept ready for the purpose, and also drove in carriages about the town to their great amusement and delight. At the caste-gathering the Dewan Bahadur announced his intention of setting apart a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of promoting higher education among the Nagar people. In doing this, his Excellency displayed his usual shrewdness in looking at consequences and departed from the usual mode of Lahana (distribution of vessels to every household in the caste), to make a permanent provision for the education of the present as well as future generations of Nagar boys.

As the religious ceremonies propitiating gods had been already performed and the Saptchundi addresses in honor of the Goddess Chundi had been over, his Excellency presented the deputations from several States with parting presents (Vidayagire poshaks). It appears that for more than a week several thousands of people were fed each day by the Dewan Bahadur, and poets Varoza and others were suitably rewarded. Now that the whole ceremoney is over and the festivities practically to an end, Petlad of to-day, without the large concourse of additional twenty-five thousand persons, looks somewhat deserted. The guests and the numerous spectators all left wishing the newly-married couple, every imaginable happiness and a long and glorious career to the Dewan Bahadur, as his manifold qualities of both head and heart amply deserve.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard.

RE DYAL KHIMJEE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent opposed an application for probate made by his lient in 1882. Probate was granted to him, and the nsolvent was ordered to pay the costs. Since that time he kept himself out of the way, and when arrested he filed his petition. He had been keeping out of the way nine years. The insolvent, in answer to a question, said he was in Bombay all the time. His Lordship granted an interim order, remarking that there were not sufficient grounds of opposition.

RE CAWASJEE NASARWANJEE KATRAK.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a month's postponement of the rule to withdraw the petition, as some of the creditors had not been served with the usual notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHIVSHUNKER GOPALJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship refused the application on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged his account books for the Samvat years 1947 and 1949.

RE HARSAMAL BALDEVDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, moved absolute the rule nisi calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court in not appearing for their examination in court. The first insolvent, who appeared in person, said he was not in Bombay, but that as soon as he was served, he came down to appear for his examination. He had not filed his schedule, and he was therefore told to file it within a week and to present himself for his examination in a fortnight. The rule was adjourned as against the second insolvent, who did not appear.

RE SATIPRASAD GOPIPRASAD.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why his client should not be granted his discharge. The application was granted, and was made returnable within a fortnight.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE, CONFECTIONER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for leave to take the amended schedule of the insolvent on the file.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for a creditor, said he had no objection to the schedule being taken on the file, but he asked for a postponement of the hearing of the examination of the insolvent and his wife till the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Manker had no objection to the application which was granted.

RE JEITHABAI BHUCANDAS.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, applied for a month's postponement of the hearing of the rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. His Lordship, after some discussion, granted a postponement. On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an e xtension of his interim order.

RE ASPANIARJEE KAIKHOSROO MERBAN, ERANI.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, moved for a month's postponement of the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented, and the postponement was granted, the insolvent's interim order being extended till that period.

RE DAMJEE SHIVSHEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the case should not be returned to the board, remarking that, on the day of the hearing, the insolvent was suffering from fever, which prevented his attending the court. His Lordship granted a rule, making it returnable that day week.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRATLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved for two months' extention of the time for the hearing of the rule nisi, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt for not filling their schedule within thirty days. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHIMJEE DHANJEE AND ANOTHER.

The discharge of these insolvents was adjourned for a year on the ground that they had recklessly contracted debts.

RE JEWANJEE ATMARAM AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents had indulged in "sutta" transactions and incurred losses which they had no means to recoup. Their discharge was therefore adjourned for a year.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges: Premjee Jewraj, Abdool Rahman, Bapu Saheb Dakhni and another; Mirajee Chinnajee Today; Narayen Vithal Tiknis; Hussanally Noorbhoy Hora; Muljee Lukhmidas; Rustom Khan bin Sherali Khan and another; Jaisang Devsey; Sheik Ahmed wallad Mahomed Cassum and others; Vishnoo Bapujee; Jamaloodin Hajee Mulla Garib Avazi; Ahmed Hajee Jusoob, Memon; and Appa Dhondu Khoth.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. Those also present were:—Colonel Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, and Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, A. M. Dhurumsey, and Javerilal U. Yajnik.

RETIREMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business for consideration on the agenda paper was the retirement by lot of one-half of the members of the Standing Committee, who retire from office on the 1st April, 1893, as required under section 45 (1) of the Municipal Act.

As the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the fourth Government member, was absent from the meeting through being in attendance at the Viceregal Legislative Council at the time of drawing the lots, the secretary by direction of the chairman, drew the card which Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram would have drawn. The secretary wrote on the card drawn the name of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and affixed his own signature below the same. Every member present then signed his name on the card drawn by him under the word "remain" or "retire" and then handed over his card to the secretary. After receiving all the cards the chairman announced that those who retired were Col. W. H. Wilson and Mr. Grattan Geary, appointed by Government; and Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and Mr. Kabraji, the members elected by the Corporation.

EXCESS IN THE ESTIMATES FOR THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Committee further considered letter from the Municipal Secretary, No. 11600, dated 3rd instant, stating that, at a meeting of the sub-Committee appointed on the 14th December, 1892, to report on the further excess of Rs. one lakhs on the Tansa Water-Works, it was agreed that the Standing Committee be recommended to apply to the Corporation for sanction to the advance of Rs. 50,000, in order to allow of the settlement of bills, in respect of which there is no question and which are for works already completed. Letter No. 24096, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, thereon requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 57,904-3-11. The following is the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee thereon:—

The sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee on the 14th December, 1892, beg to report that having, with the assistance of the Commissioner, the Chief Accountant, and the Water Engineer, gone fully into the accounts, they are able to report at length on the whole matter and to recommend the Committee to advise the Corporation to adopt the recommendations herein contained in final settlement of the questions relating to the expenditure on Tansa. The original sanctioned estimate for the construction of the works (19th November, 1885) for the daily supply of 17,000,000 gallons was Rs. 1,23,00,000, which amount was increased by the Corporation on the 5th February and 12th November, 1891, to Rs. 1,47,00,000 and Rs. 1,48,50,000, after taking credits for value of reclaimed land at Arthur Road, half value of dead stock, and value of mains and especial castings not required on the works, amounting on the whole to Rs. 1,44,532. The additional Rs. 24,00,000 were sanctioned to be raised by loan, whilst the further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned to the debit of the premia received from the sale of the different instalments of the Tansa loan. It should be added that these additional grants were necessary in order to provide for the additional outlay which had to be incurred in putting in deeper foundations for the dam, the extra rates allowed to the contractors for the construction of the duct works, the provision of additional mains, the cost of land, the enhanced cost of constructing the aqueduct, over the Bassein creeks, the difficulties experienced in carrying the mains under the Coorla creek, the increased cost of establishment owing to the longer period required for the completion of the work consequent on the extra works just mentioned, and some other minor outlays. The whole of the final revised estimates, including all cost in connection with the bringing in of the Tansa water into Bombay, as now placed before the Standing Committee, amount to Rs 1,49,40,000, taking the credits for mains, at Rs. 1,44,532 as before, showing a further excess of Rs. 90,000. Although this appears a very large excess, it must be borne in mind that the sub-Committee considered it necessary to provide for all liabilities, more especially (1) the items of flooring the Bassein bridge and culverts; (2) providing screening chamber at Ghatkopar siphon head; on these two accounts Rs. 25,000 have already been sanctioned by the Corporation under the head of Loan Works for the ensuing year, and consequently the amount of loan to be so raised will be so much less; (3) the cost of Tansa opening ceremony, Rs. 20,000 (sanctioned to the debit of surplus cash balance or premia); (4) Rs. 2,400-10-3, cost of casket presented to his Excellency the Viceory (temporarily debited to the Commissioner's discretional contingencies); (5) Rs. 1,219-7-6, cost of service plate to Mr. W. Clarke, sanctioned to the debit of surplus cash balance. The aggregate of these items already sanctioned is nearly half-a-lakh of rupees. The balance of the excess, *viz.*, Rs. 40,000, is chiefly due to provision being made for (1) widening the embankments at Bassein creek, Rs. 10,000; (2) excess cost of the sub-way at Chinchpoogly under the lines of the G. I. P. Ry., Rs. 11,000; (3) the cost of the memorial structure at Tansa, Rs. 2,000. (4) The sub-Committee have also considered it desirable to make a provision under the head of contingencies of Rs. 11,000, to meet a probable payment to the duct contractors on account of extra work in Tunnel No. 2. A formal financial provision of Rs. 4,500 has been made to meet any claim which the contractors for laying the 48 inches main from Ghatkopar to Bombay may be able to establish on account of bonus. In presenting Mr. White's final estimates to the Corporation, the Commissioner showed an excess of Rs. 70,000 and recommended that a round sum of Rs. 30,000 should be added, so that the total additional grant asked for amounted to rupees one lakh, but was exclusive of Rs. 25,000, entered in the Budget for 1893-94, for flooring the Bassein creek bridge, providing the strainers at Ghatkopar, and the cost of the opening ceremony, &c., aggregating about Rs. 50,000 as above referred to. The sub-Committee, however, requested the Water Engineer to recast the estmates in the light of the latest actuals, and after a most careful scrutiny of the different items of the accounts, the sub-Committee have been able to reduce the final excess to Rs. 90,000 after including therein all charges connected with the construction and completion of the works. The sub-Committee recommend that the final net excess of Rs. 90,000 be met out of the balance of Rs. 93,839-10-6 received as premia on the issue of the Tansa Loan instalment raised prior and up to 1891. Regarding the question of how the amounts which are shown as credits against the assets are to be met, the sub-Committee recommend that the total credits of Rs. 1,07,594 for mains, special castings, &c, be temporarily adjusted against the advance of Rs 2,00,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 444, dated 11th April, 1892, for the purchase of mains, as the pipes so taken over will be used for the general service of the Water-Works Department. Of the total charges amounting to Rs. 26,532 incurred for filling in the tank at the junction of De Lisle and Arthur Roads for the site of a pipe depot for Tansa, the sub-Committee propose that Rs. 6,000 be charged to Tansa Works as rent, and that the balance of Rs. 20,532 be debited to Water-Works and Roads rateably according to the area occupied by each department, to the debit of surplus cash balance. In the same way it is proposed that Rs. 16,406 on account of the present value of stock, at about 50 per cent. of its original cost, consisting of mathematical instruments, pipe-testing machines, cement-testing machine, crane, &c., be temporarily adjusted by debit to the advance of Rs. 2,00,000 above referred to, pending final adjustment to the budget grants for Water-works or other service or sales as the case may be.

There was some discussion among the members to postpone the consideration of the report, but as Mr. Dhurumsey deemed it a matter of urgency he suggested it might be placed before the Corporation and leave it to that body to decide upon that step.

Dr. Bhalchandra said he did not think any fresh light would be thrown on the subject if it was postponed. As far as the Committee had seen the report was very lucid and clear, and he did not think any better persons could have been selected to submit their views upon the matter than Mr. Dhurumsey and Mr. Oxenham.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that its consideration be postponed for a week.

This amendment was rejected and it was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

CHARGES FOR THE TANSA WATER-WORK'S OPENING CEREMONY.

The Committee recorded letter No. 24221, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11312, dated 1st idem, a statement showing the charges paid out of the grant for the ceremony of opening the Tansa Water-Works.

The statement was laid upon the table for perusal.

SETTLEMENT OF EXCESS RENT FOR THE OLD MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Committee considered letter No. 24543, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Committee, No. 8069, dated 2nd November, 1892, on the subject of the difference between the forfeit payable by the contractors for non-completion of the New Municipal Offices within the contract time and the amount payable by the Municipality to the owner of the old building. Stating that the new offices have not yet been entirely completed, and that the architect has not yet reported what parts of the work have been delayed beyond the contract time. Pending the settlement of the question as to the liability of the contractors to pay the whole or a portion of rent, &c., charges, the Commissioner requests sanction to last month's bill being paid and the amount met by a transfer from savings in Health Department Budget, Conservancy Branch, I, Superintendence and Inspection, to Miscellaneous rent of Municipal Offices.

It was decided that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 2,855 from the savings in Public Health Department Budget, Conservancy Branch, 1, Superintendence and Inspection of Miscellaneous rent of Municipal Offices to meet the excess due to the late Municipal office building, which had been kept for a month more than the period budgeted for owing to the occupation of the new building.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

The Committee gave consideration to letter No. 24513, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer on the subject of the entertainment of an architectural surveyor and recommending that such appointment be sanctioned and created on Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250, per mensem.

Dr. Viegas said he was not in favour of sanctioning the appointment of a temporary surveyor because by adopting it they would be doing away with two temporary posts by which they saved nearly Rs. 200 a month. Instead of those appointments they were now going to have a permanent one which would cost them Rs. 250. He therefore did not see how any economy could be effected. In fact, by doing away with those two posts, it was to his mind false economy since they were creating an appointment which would become a permanent one. He believed the Municipality had a good many buildings being built before and it was not considered necessary then to have this appointment. He did not see why they should have it now and it would be much better if the subject was referred back to Mr. Murzban, and that officer be asked whether the appointment could be made a temporary one. Instead of the two temporary positions they might have a temporary architectural surveyor. It did not appear to him they would always have buildings of that class to attend to. He was sorry to say once they created an appointment it became a fixture. It was all very well for Mr. Murzban to say that since there were so many buildings being erected an architectural surveyor was wanted. He would, therefore, suggest the letter of the Executive Engineer be referred back to him asking him whether he would be satisfied with the services of a temporary architectural engineer.

Mr. Grattan Geary said it did not seem to him an architectural surveyor would do what was intended, namely, to superintend the carrying out of the work of the more important buildings in Bombay. He knew that in the large cities of Europe each Municipality had a city architect, but he did not think they could get a city architect for Rs. 200 a-month. He did think the money would be thrown away, but if they wanted a man of a much higher status they would have to pay him more than Rs. 200 a-month. If the Committee wanted to go beyond that at all they must go in for a city architecture. It was a grave question to his (Mr. Geary's) mind whether such an institution was not necessary for the city. He did not see what they would gain by appointing an architectural surveyor. It was no doubt a very sound title. (Laughter.) But to pay Rs. 200 a-month he did not see what they would get in return for it. The Committee were going to dispense with the services of two temporary officers to whom they were paying the sum of Rs. 100 a-month. It did not seem to him to be quite defined what were the purposes for the new appointment.

Mr. Dhurumsey thought Mr. Geary and Dr. Viegas had misunderstood the matter. With reference to the economy mentioned by Dr. Viegas he did not think that was Mr. Murzban's view. What he, no doubt, meant was that appointment would in course of time enable him to do away with the two temporary surveyors. Economy would be effected by a competent surveyor in the way of checking the estimates and plans and looking properly after the work instead of having surveyors who would do the work in an imperfect way. If the appointment was necessary he thought it was desirable to make it.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik remarked that he thought they had a person of the right status in the person of the Executive Engineer. Since the duties of the surveyor would not be to prepare plans and estimates but only to see those prepared by the Executive Engineer were carried out the salary proposed was quite adequate.

The Municipal Commissioner referred to the endless trouble which was caused in not having a responsible surveyor upon whom he could rely. It was necessary they should have some permanent officer to see the work was properly carried out.

Professor Oxenham observed there were two points which struck him in the proposal whether it was desirable or not to have such an officer, and that it was rather early in the career of Mr. Murzban before he was two months in office that he should require an assistant. It should be made very clear how far the services of a new architectural surveyor were required to dispense with the services of the temporary surveyors. He would not express any opinion whether it was an economical arrangement. He thought the proposal could hardly be an application from an engineer, who though he had but a few weeks' experiences, came forward and wanted an assistant.

The chairman: He must have it at once after being in office.

Colonel Wilson said he thought an officer like an architectural surveyor was wanted.

Dr. Viegas proposed an amendment which was supported by Dr. Bhalchandra that the application made by the Executive Engineer for obtaining the services of an architectural surveyor be referred back to the Commissioner for favour of enquiry as to whether it would not be sufficient to employ such officer temporarily.

The amendment was put to the vote but rejected and the original proposition was carried.

THE FALKLAND ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

The Committee considered letter No. 24614, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the latter part of his letter No. 18052, dated 21st November last, on the subject of the construction of the Falkland Road overbridge, that it is not possible to establish by records when the mains in question were laid down, and under the uncertainty of the case the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, was asked whether he would consent to let the question be settled by dividing the charge (Rs. 2,500) between the Railway and the Municipality, and he has answered in the affirmative. Requesting the sanction of the Corporation to this arrangement.

The matter was agreed to.

The Committee then separated.

On the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of Louis XVI, a Paris correspondent says, services were held in most of the churches in that city and throughout the provinces. The most important of these Royalist manifestations took place at the fashionable church of St. Francois-Xavier, where a requiem was celebrated by order of the Comte de Paris, who, as it happens, is the great grandson of Philippe Egalite, the Republican member of the Royal Family, who voted for the execution of Louis XVI. The church was hung with black draperies, and on the pillars shields were hung, with the Bourbon arms, the Fleur de Lys. The "Royal Family," who occupied the first row of seats, was represented by the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, Prince Henry of Orleans, and the Duke and Duchess of Alencon. The entire aristocracy of the Faubourg Saint Germain attended, and Royalist deputations, bearing wreaths, a few of which were tri-coloured. A body of Anarchists, a score in number, were also present, having announced their resolve to protest energetically in case they were provoked from the pulpit. They were, however, overawed by the delegation of Royalist workmen, who kept a close eye on them.

The news of the death of Major-General Sir Thomas Baker will be received with wide-spread regret in India, observes our Military contemporary, where his military and social qualities had won him many admirers and friends. Since he entered the service in 1854, this gallant soldier has had a record of splendid military service which no officer of his standing could surpass. His record, indeed, is—with the exception of Abyssinnia and Egypt—practically the record of the British army: including the Crimea, the Mutiny, the new Zealand war, the Ashanti war, the Afghan war, the Boer war, and the Burmese Expedition. Medals, clasps, decorations and despatches showed how well he had acquitted himself on all occasions: especially the Sardinian medal for "gallantry" at Sebastopol; the mention of his name for "gallantry and untiring energy and zeal" in New Zealand; the C. B. for "untiring energy and the possession of every quality that is valuable in a staff officer" in Ashanti; the K. C. B. and bronze decoration in Afghanistan. As General Commanding an important military division in the Punjab he added in peace to the laurels he had won in war, and as Quarter Master-General at Home and perhaps in high command hereafter, he bade fair to take his rank among the very first of English Generals. His is a loss which the Empire can ill afford.

A MEMORIAL TO THE SYNDICATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The following memorial has been addressed by under-graduates of the Bombay University who failed to pass the 1st B.A. Examination of last year to the Registrar:—

Sir,—We beg to request that you will place the following before the learned body of the Syndicate for their favourable consideration.

We are under-graduates of the University of Bombay, and having failed to get through the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. (old course), held in November last, will be obliged, according to rules in force at present, to take up the new Arts course of *three* more years by submitting ourselves to the Intermediate and the Final B.A. Examinations with the further obligation on everyone of us to attend an Arts College for two years after passing the Intermediate Examination. This will be a source of great hardship and injustice to most of us as, having already kept six terms at a college, we should have been entitled under old rules to present ourselves for the 1st B.A. and the 2nd B.A. (old course) without any further attendance at a college, or at most on keeping two more terms in the case of those who have not attended the full period of six terms. Thus while most of us could have under the old rules taken the degree even next year, we cannot now do so for at least three years and except by attending the college for two more years after passing the Intermediate. This, we respectfully submit, is a great hardship on students who are generally poor, who have already spent three or four years of their lives, unfortunately without success, in the Arts Course; and therefore we humbly request that the Syndicate would be pleased to grant such concessions as would reduce this hardship to a minimum.

The new Arts Course was introdnced in 1891. But the Senate was then pleased to rule that the examinations under the old course should be continued for some time longer to enable the old students to complete their course; and accordingly the 1st B. A. and 2nd B. A. examinations (old course) were held twice, after the new course was introduced: once in 1891 and again in 1892. Last year, the Senate has again resolved to hold the 2nd B. A. examination for two years more, that is, in 1893 and 1894. But we regret to observe that the same favour was not extended for the 1st B. A. It may be urged that it is useless to extend the above concession to the 1st B. A. students, for the students who will appear for the 2nd B. A. must have passed their 1st B. A. before, and hence 1st B. A. examination, according to the old course, must be put a stop to earlier than the examination for the 2nd B. A. We beg, however, to point out that this reasoning would, at best, justify the abolition of the 1st B. A. examination only one year earlier and not two, as has been done at present. Secondly, as students can appear for both these examinations in the same year it would be a great favour to the students if both the examinations were continued to be held for the same length of time.

We, therefore, humbly request that the Syndicate would be pleased to recommend that the 1st B. A. examination should be held for two years more, so as to enable us to appear for both the 1st and 2nd B. A. till 1894. This will practically be the last chance to be allowed to the old students, and therefore we trust that the Syndicate will not decline to grant our request, especially as it will entail no additional trouble or expense on the University.

As an alternative we further beg to suggest that the students who have already passed the P. E. under the old course and who may choose to appear for the Intermediate according to the new course, should, if the above request be not granted, be exempted from being examined in such subjects as were included in the old P. E. Course, *viz.*, Logic and Physics; and that on passing the Intermediate they should be permitted to present themselves for the Final B. A., not after again keeping four terms at a college, as is provided for in the new rules, but only on condition that they have attended a college for three years since their matriculation, according to the old rules. In other words, we request that the new rule with respect to compulsory attendance at a college for two years after passing the Intermediate should not be applied to the old students who have appeared for but failed in the 1st B.A., last year, and that those who have passed their P. E., under the old course, should not be re-examined in subjects in which they have already passed under the old course. This would remove the hardship which the new course has caused to the old students. They have already spent some years at college, and some of them have accepted employment in the belief that, according to the rules then in force, they may thereafter be permitted to appear for the examination and take the degree in the ordinary course. The University has already shown some consideration in favour of such students and we request that the same may be further extended so as to give the old students the same chance of taking the degree as they had before. We need not point out that when any new rules are passed it is usual to keep unaffected the rights acquired under the old rules. We trust that the University would be pleased to adopt the same principle and put it in any practice either in the way we have above suggested or in other similar manner. There are several precedents for such an arrangement. For, instance, students of the Final B.A. under the new rules who take Law and Roman History for their voluntary subjects are not required to pass the first LL.B. and similar concessions are made to students who appear for either of the B.A. and B. Sc. examinations after having passed the other, or who pass the first B.A. or first B.Sc. and then wish to appear for the first L.C.E.

In short, we request that either the 1st B. A. (old course) should be continued till 1894 as the 2nd B. A. has been, or that old students should not be required to pass the Intermediate in subjects in which they have been already examined in the P. E., and that on passing the Intermediate they should be allowed to appear for the final B. A. under the new course, provided they have kept six terms at a college since the date of their Matriculation, as was required under the old rules. In conclusion, we trust that the Syndicate would be pleased to make a favourable recommendation to the Senate. Hoping that our prayer will receive consideration at the earliest opportunity,—We have, &c.

JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

These races and Gymkhana will be held at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the 11th March. Committee.—Messrs. F. C. Allen, N. S. Glazebrook, F. C. Macrae, F. A. Prevost, E. E. Steel, J. H. Symington, H. E. E. Procter, Hony. Secretary; Starter, H. W. Buckland, M. F. H.

Event No. 1 "Point-to-Point Race for Ponies and Galloways," 14 hands and under.—Catch-Weights. English and Walers, 12st. and over; Arabs and Country-breds 10st. 7lb. and over. Entrance, Rs. 5; Prize—a Cup.

Event No. 2.—"Point-to-Point Race for Horses."—Catch Weights. English and Walers, 13st. and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 11st. Entrance, Rs. 5; Prize—a Cup.

Event No. 3.—"Jumping Competitions" (a) For Horses. (b) For Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under. Entrance, Rs. 2; Prizes Two Cups.

Event No. 4.—"Unda and Ova"—"Ladies' Nomination Race.—Competitors to start from distance post, race to Grand Stand, where they will dismount and receive from their nominatrixes 3 eggs; remounting they will return over one hurdle holding the three eggs in one hand. (No other method of carrying the eggs will be allowed.) First past the post with most unbroken eggs to win. Prize—a Brooch.

RULES.

1. Events Nos. 1 and 2 are open to Horses, Galloways, and Ponies which have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season, and (except in special cases and with the permission of the Committee) Owners must be the Riders.
2. Events Nos. 3 and 4 are open to members of the Bombay Hunt, Gymkhana, and Light Horse.
3. The Committee to have full discretion as to accepting or rejecting any entry.
4. Except when otherwise stated, the Point-to-Point Races will be conducted under C. T. C. Rules.
5. Competitors in the Point-to-Point Races will be provided with written instructions as to the course by Mr. H. W. Buckland at the starting post.
6. Colours, optional.
7. In Events Nos. 1 and 2 half entries to go to the Fund and half to the second horse.
8. Entries, which will be considered declarations to start, to be made on or before Wednesday, the 8th March, 1893.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Honorary Secretary.

The Palestine Exploration Fund lately received information that the railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem had been much injured by heavy rains. Five inches of rain are said to have fallen in twenty-four hours. When the line is working properly a train starts from Jerusalem at 6-30 every morning, and arrives at Jaffa about nine o'clock. In the afternoon it returns at three o'clock and arrives at six o'clock. Every Sunday there is an extra train in the afternoon from Jerusalem to Bittir, and many people use it to spend some hours with their friends or families in the vineyards and gardens of Bittir, returning in the evening before the train from Jaffa arrives. There are only two classes. The prices are the following: From Jerusalem to Bittir and back, first class, 9 francs; second class there and back, 3 francs; and from Jerusalem to Jaffa, first class, 15 francs each way; the second class 5 francs each way.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The "Rast Goftar" observes: This is a fifth year of existence of the Bombay Art Society. It is not visibly progressing, but it is, at the same time, not going back. The bane of Indian movements generally is to walk backwards, going back and back till they have finally receded altogether out of sight. Such is not the tendency of the Art Society, and as it has begun well, and is in very good hands, we may fairly count upon its enjoying a long and vigorous existence. Money is essential to its vitality, and a large number of members is necessary to provide the required funds. Over two hundred members is a pretty good number, and it is a satisfaction that all but a very few of these honourable gentlemen and gentlewomen understand the primary obligation of membership, namely, the payment of their subscription. So long as the defaulters will confine themselves to within a dozen or two, we suppose the Secretary, Lord Colin Campbell, will be able to tide over the financial part of his difficulty. He has no reason to be discouraged by the prospect before him. There is yet a wide region to be explored among the princes and wealthy persons of the land who will supply a constant addition to the ranks of members and donors of prizes. We are afraid the Society did not go to the right party in asking the Corporation to contribute. While almost everybody is having a dip into the Municipal purse, the Society did no wrong in trying their chance. The Corporation refused, and very rightly refused, to make any grant.

A RECENT BLOW TO HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

The "Indu Prakash" writes: Mr. Justice Telang's committing, as we call it, the sin of performing the too early marriage of his daughters,—the one at the age of ten and the other at the age of eight,—has evoked strong criticism from all quarters. Even the re-actionists have chuckled and the inactionists have cackled! Powerless double-dealers foaming at the mouth and neighing in fury at the fall of one of a superior creed is a sight. Cowards ever trembling in their shoes and yet gloating over another man's trippings is a fun. But such funs and such sights are not rare in the native press. That 'these' critics have jumped and danced and reeled is natural to their constitutions and their habits. To the school of sincere reformers, Mr. Justice Telang's action is matter for regret. It is true he was confronted on one hand by the wailings of a bleeding cause and on the other by what threatened to be the last appeals of one dearest and nearest to him. It was a choice between the crying claims of reform and the importunate appeals of affection. Mr. Telang made his choice in favour of the latter. It is not easy to say how many of his foaming reactionist and inactionist critics would have acted differently under the circumstances. But that is no matter to us. He has erred, and erred deliberately. He stands condemned. We hold, with the poet, that to live by rule, acting the rule we live by without fear, and because right is right to follow right, were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.

THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Mill-owners' Association, the 'Rast Goftar' remarks, have passed a resolution in favor of stopping the Bombay mills thrice a week, including Sunday. The mill industry is again passing through a spell of adverse circumstances, and the production has been so far in excess of the demand that the prices it can fetch leave very little margin of profit. The short crop of cotton in America has raised the price of cotton in India fifty per cent., and while there has been such a big rise in the price of the raw material, the price of yarn has made but a very poor advance. The remedy of short-time has been applied in past years and has answered well, and there is a general opinion in favour of repeating it once more. Mr. Cotton does not think the short-time movement will do any good. He rather fears that the reverse would be the case, and his opinion, as a large manufacturer, carrying a very shrewd and business-like head on his shoulders, must be considered with the respect due to it. Will the rise in the price of yarn, consequent upon reduced production, be appreciably more than the increase in the cost of production in consequence of working short time? If the question can be answered in the affirmative,—and a large majority of the mill-owners agree to the proposed stoppage for three days in the week until the coming of better times,—then the proposal must be carried out. As the resolution passed by the Association has no binding force, a committee has been appointed to ascertain the number of mill-owners who will agree to it. The short-time movement is likely to be adopted, because the general feeling seems to be in its favour.

A BRIGHT PHALANX OF PAST PUBLIC MEN.

The "Gujerati" writes:—Some years ago men like Rao Saheb Mandlik, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, Mr. Javerilal, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. K. T. Telang, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, and many others took an active, energetic, and prominent part in the public life of this City. Unfortunately Bombay is no longer conspicuous for political activity, nor can it now produce on the platform men like those who were once the pride and ornament of this great City. In the death of Rao Saheb Mandlik and Mr. Nowrojee Furdunjee Bombay may be said to have lost two prominent citizens who were in the heyday of their public career a tower of strength in almost every public movement. They were men of very strong individuality and striking independence of character, and it is a question whether with one or two exceptions this Presidency can show the like of them. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has transferred his scene of action to England, and whatever the ultimate good he will be able to accomplish by his advocacy in that country of India's grievances, there is not the slightest doubt that local public life has suffered not a little by his absence. Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, a Mahomedan of undoubted parts, possessed of singular shrewdness and foresight, and of a robust and well-balanced mind, contributed in no small measure to the success of public movements in Bombay. For some years past he has all but retired from public life. The circumstance which closed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's active political life need not here be enumerated. Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai commanded at one time considerable influence, but with the decline of his health his power also began to wane. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurji Bengalee did eminently useful work in his time, but he can no longer bear the cares and responsibilities of active life. The Hindu community was proud to have a leader like Mr. K. T. Telang. His quiet and cultured eloquence, his cool judgment, his steadiness, caution and moderation made him a favourite with almost all classes. But his elevation to the Bench deprived Bombay of his active services. This was the last blow to public life in this City. We have seen how the bright phalanx of public men has thus been gradually thinned. But for Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Javerilal, and Mr. Wacha the "urbs prima in Indis" would present a most sorry and miserable spectacle. All this was foreseen when Mr. Telang was raised to the Bench, and hence it was that while his appointment was received with a loud chorus of universal approval, beneath it lay suppressed feeling of profound regret and even dissatisfaction in many quarters.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Says the "Rast Goftar":—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has again shown its wonted promptitude by publishing its report for the year just ended and discussing it at its meeting, within one month of the period covered by it. In this respect, it affords an example to Government and other public bodies, which is worth following. We have always thought that our political associations can well take the Chamber as a model for their guidance in the cultivation of steady business-habits, and in the pressing of questions which interest them with as much steadiness of energy and good sense as this mercantile organization has been doing. And it is urging its views with such judgment and such force as is indissolubly associated with any representation which has not vague generalities but good concrete reasons to support it, that it is carrying on its work not only without any friction with Government but often in harmonious concert with them. In recommending the extension of railways, for example, we have often noticed both the local Government and the local Chamber unite in their representations to the higher powers.

THE NEW COUNCILS' ACT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind discourses: The rules of procedure regarding the discussion of financial statements and interpellations in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils have now been gazetted. We had had our say last week on the inexpediency of vesting absolute power in the Viceroy to veto any question under the cover of that very vague but convenient plea of "prejudice to public interests" which may be anything or nothing. It may as well be necessary to say to-day a word on the discussion of the annual budget either in the Supreme or Provincial Councils. If it be intended that either the Government of India or the Provincial Governments would honestly endeavour to profit by the reasonable and legitimate criticisms which might be offered by non-official independent members, and modify their respective budgets, well and good. But having regard to the fact that in no part of the country the Executive is ever known to budge an inch from its own views, because it fancies it is infallible and neither liable to revision nor correction, is it likely that the object with which the amended sections of the Councils' Act have been framed will be fulfilled? We think not.

Says the "Indu Prekash":—None need be surprised at the half-heartedness in which the new rules of the local Legislative Council have been framed. That they would be disappointing was, we suppose, a foregone conclusion even in non-official European quarters. All knew what influences would be brought to bear upon the framing of the rules, and little hope was entertained in any quarter that the liberal spirit of the original measure would be breathed into the rules by the framers of them. There are four rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Council, and eleven regarding the asking of questions.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

An address was presented to Lord Roberts by the Talukdars of Oudh, at the Wingfield Gardens, where a garden party was held on Wednesday afternoon in honour of Lord and Lady Roberts. Previous to this address, Major-General Sir R. Low had made a short speech in presenting Lady Roberts with a cheque for 2,000 rupees to be placed to the credit of her Ladyship's fund for Nursing Sisters and Officers' Hospitals. The large company collected at Lucknow for the race week were present at the gardens, where a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The 16th Lancers performed a musical ride with the greatest precision and the massed bands played various selections with consummate taste.

The following was the address of the Talukdars:—

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Frederick Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of Her Imperial Majesty's Army in India.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Talukdars of Oudh, as loyal and faithful subjects of the Empress of India, avail ourselves of the present opportunity of offering your Excellency a most cordial and respectful welcome to the capital of Oudh.

The long and valuable services rendered by your Excellency to the Crown and the country are well known to, and are deeply appreciated by us. Your Excellency's wise and vigorous administration of Her Majesty's Army in India has won for you our respectful admiration; while your prowess in the battle-field and your wisdom in Council during the eventful period of your supreme command of Her Majesty's Indian Forces have inspired us with confidence in your great military talents and your single-minded and earnest devotion to duty. In many a battle you have led the British army to victory, and the brilliant success which has invariably attended the British arms under your Excellency's command has added to the glory of the British Empire. But the pride and pleasure we feel at being honoured by your Excellency's presence in our capital town give place to sorrow and regret at the approaching retirement of your Excellency from the great service, of which you are an ornament. In grateful acknowledgment of the most important services rendered by your Excellency to our Empress and our country, we beg to be allowed the privilege of presenting you with a sword of Indian manufacture, which will, we hope, from time to time remind you of us and of Oudh. Wishing your Lordship a safe and pleasant voyage home and a long and a happy life,—We subscribe ourselves your Lordship's most humble and obedient servants, the Talukdars of Oudh.

To this his Excellency replied:—

Maharaja of Ajudhya and Talukdars of Oudh,—I cannot thank you sufficiently for the kind and friendly feelings which have prompted you to welcome me so cordially on this, the last, occasion of my visiting Lucknow, the Garden of Oudh, as Oudh is certainly the Garden of India.

What different scenes to those in which we are now taking part come to my memory as I look round the beautiful park, and yet the thoughts of the past only serve to accentuate the friendship and mutual respect which now exist between all who have the welfare of this great Empire at heart. In again thanking the aristocracy of this fair land for the most gratifying reception of me to-day, I would express my earnest hope that many, many years of peaceful development are in store for this province, and that the Talukdars of Oudh will continue in the future, as they have done in the past, to uphold the Government of India, and to be the loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is always an honour to a soldier to be presented with a sword, and I can assure you, Talukdars of Oudh, I am deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me to-day. I shall ever cherish this very acceptable gift as one of my most valued possessions, as will my son also, who I am glad to think is with me on the present occasion to witness this proof of the good fellowship and kindly feeling which exist between the people of Oudh and the Commander-in-Chief in India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE N.-W. P., TIL CROP.

The following is the final forecast of the til crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1892:—

The sowings were somewhat delayed by the late commencement of the monsoons, but the light rains in July proved very favourable to the early growth of the plant and for weeding the crop while young. The heavy rains of August did some damage but the loss was not so great as in the preceding year and the zemindars in their final bulletins of this year have generally assigned a superior "condition" to the present year's crop. The following figures show the average condition for each division of the province arrived at from these bulletins for the two years:—

Division.	Condition in number of annas. 1891.	1892.
Meerut	9	11
Agra	8	10
Rohilkhand	7	10
Allahabad, north of the Jumna	10	8
Ditto Bundelkhand	8	12
Benares	5	11
Gorakhpur	10	11
Lucknow	6	8
Fyzabad	7	8

Condition.—The only districts in which the cultivation of til as a sole crop is carried on to any considerable extent are the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, and Mirzapur south of the Jumna, and the districts of Gorakhpur, Gonda, Bahraich, and Sitapur at the foot of Himalayas, where comparatively large holdings and low rents enable the cultivators to risk the cultivation of this extremely precarious crop.

	1889. Acres.	1890. Acres.	1891. Acres.	1892. Acres.
Total area under til sown alone	1,75,576	1,78,469	1,42,267	1,52,522
Area in Banda	42,352	42,813	27,083	31,921
Do. Hamirpur	43,597	41,538	32,031	31,138
Do. Jalaun	8,328	4,955	3,423	4,181
Do. Jhansi	51,237	58,152	44,982	56,881
Do. Mirzapur	6,147	6,468	8,874	10,221
De. Gorakhpur	2 662	3,613	5,548	5,548
Do. Gonda	1,784	1,704	2,215	1,533
Do. Bahraich	7,167	6,239	5,588	2,192
Do. Sitapur	5,641	1,025	4,289	2,256
Do. Other districts	6,601	11,962	8,234	6,651

Modifying the standards of full outturn adopted in previous years according to the "condition" given in para. 1. and applying them to the area given in para. 2. the outturn of the present crop of til on land on which it was sown alone amounts to 14,715 tons, which is 6,615 tons more than the outturn of 1891, and 960 tons less than the outturn of 1890.

Mixed Crops.—Although the cultivation of til as a sole crop is confined to Bundelkhand and the Sub-Himalayan districts, it is regularly grown along with other kharif crops in every land of the provinces. The area thus sown was specially registered in 1885, when til was found mixed, in fully 50 per cent. of the area under cotton and 75 per cent. of the area under juar and bajra. By a calculation based on these proportions the outturn of the mixed crop of til was last year put at 32,000 tons. The total area returned this year for cotton, juar, bajra is very much the same as reported last year, the condition of the til crop is reported at nearly 25 per cent. higher than the condition of 1891; the outturn of the mixed crop of til for 1892, may, therefore, be put at about 40,000 tons. This estimate is, however, a very conjectural one, and although the total outturn of the mixed crop thus arrived at comes to a very large amount yet it does not much effect the markets as the produce is gathered in small quantities by a very large number of cultivators and is almost entirely reserved for consumption on festival days by the grower and his family. The total export of the produce falls considerably short of the outturn of land on which til is grown alone as the following figures show.

Year.	Outturn of crop grown alone. Tons.	Export. Tons.
1890-91	15,675	7,340
1891-92	8,100	5,403

For more than eight years the Palestine Pilgrim Text Society has been engaged in issuing uniform editions of translations of what are called "Pilgrims' Texts"—that is, the narratives of pilgrims and palmers of their journeys to the Holy Land, which in the Dark Ages formed the popular reading for many centuries. For the most part, however, the numbers issued by the society, though well-known in the original Latin and Greek, have never before been rendered into English; while some—such as the "Journey of St. Sylvia"—are from manuscripts only recently discovered. These furnish the subject of one of the most interesting articles in the new number of "The Edinburgh Review." They deal with geography, sacred sites and buildings, while they cast a curious light on contemporary beliefs, superstitions, prejudices, hopes, and customs of East and West during those early times, when the nations of Europe were slowly advancing from the barbarism which succeeded Roman rule, to the feudal civilization of the Middle Ages. The maps and plans, the historical and geographical notes and appendices, and the allusions to existing inscriptions and monuments, which the society offers, furnish an idea of the work done by the pilgrims, and of the sights they saw; while the addition of two Mohammedan accounts of the country before the time of the First Crusade gives the reverse of the picture from the Moslem point of view.

WRITERS AND READERS.

RECENTLY a letter was published written by Mr. Gladstone on a book by an American author, "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," which Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine publish here. On the letter a charge of "anti-Englishness" was made against the G.O.M., and the "Times" raged for a week. Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. W. E. H. Lecky have also been dipping into "The Puritan," and writing the author Mr. Douglas Campbell. From what Mr. Spencer says, it appears that he has only been able to read the book cursorily. "My power of reading," he says to Mr. Campbell, "is so small, and I am so rigorously compelled to limit it to things of which I have immediate use, that I fear I cannot utilise it as it deserves."

This remark is, of course, in explanation of the cursory study only given "The Puritan" by Mr. Spencer. But the study was still complete enough to permit him to write as follows:—"I sympathise with you in your view respecting the need for critising and revising historical statements. All history has been written by men more or less biassed or prejudiced, and has necessarily been vitiated by garbling and exaggeration. I doubt not that you have done good service in revising the current opinions respecting the orgin of American institutions. Even without inquiry it seems tolerably manifest hat the ideas and sentiments of the Dutch colonists derived from their mother-country, must have had an effect on the early forms of American institutions."

Mr. Lecky, in his letter—a fairly long one—remarks that he will watch the progress of Mr. Campbell's book with interest. Then he goes on:—"It is a book which will, I am sure, excite much interest, and much discussion, and even though one differ from it (and I own I am often a dissentient), he will acknowlege its research and learn much from its pages. The chapter on the Irish-Scotch especially interested me, and contained much which was quite new to me. I own I think that your anti-English feeling is stronger than you seem to suspect, and that it has lent a good deal of rather exaggerated colour to your narrative, but the Dutch would be very ungrateful if they did not welcome your book with enthusiasm.

The Fathers of the Birmingham Oratory are about to bring out an interesting collection of Newman's devotional papers. We believe that the Cardinal, whose spiritual and poetic character so deeply influenced the religious thought of all communions, left behind him quite an important series of unpublished papers in the nature of meditations on various points of doctrine and devotion. These will now be accessible, and even those who do not sympathise with their religious import will probably read them as literature.

Mr. Spencer Walpole, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, has for a long time been engaged preparing a new edition of "Todd's Parliamentary Government of England." Now Messrs. Sampson Low have the work ready. Of course, Mr. Spencer Walpole is the son of Secretary Walpole, and the author of a well-known history of England from the peace of 1815. Dr. Todd was the Government librarian at Ottawa, and in a way had considerable advantages in writing his history. However, since it appeared originally many of Dr. Todd's points have been answered. At the request of Dr. Todd's son Mr. Walpole undertook to revise the history. A good deal of old matter has been cut out, and, drawing on his father's information, Mr. Walpole has introduced much new material.

Here are some interesting facts about Mr. W. Hale White, whose fine novel, "A Revolution in Tanner's Lane," has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and who is in a measure a second "George Eliot," with far weightier powers of style and treatment than she possessed. Mr. White was originally in one of the Civil Service departments; and in his time he did journalistic work, and was well known in the Lobby of the House of Commons. His father, Mr. Hale White, was well known, almost famous in his time, as door-keeper of the House of Commons. He was very popular, and was the personal friend of many Members of Parliament, still living. He had much of his son's literary faculty, and he contributed charming parliamentary sketches to the earlier numbers of "Vanity Fair." The father was originally a bookseller in Bedford, and he owed his appointment to the Duke of Bedford. Mr. Hale White's novels were originally published at long intervals by the firm of Trubner and Co. They come from a Nonconformist and Radical circle, and reflect a good deal of the life that is lived there with a mordant power that is Mr. White's own. Mr. White has also translated with Mrs. Stirling the "Ethic" of Spinoza, a new edition of which will probably be published by Mr. Unwin in the course of the year.

Mr. Walter Lock's biography of Keble is, Messrs. Methuen say, to be ready next week. Keble belonged to a Gloucestershire family, and had an ancestor who attained to the dignity of Lord Mayor of London. Apart from anything else, there is an appropriateness in the fact that a sub-warden of Keble College—which Mr. Lock is—should undertake a biography of Keble. Mr. Lock has been able to obtain new correspondence by Keble, and, by personal investigation, to gather a good deal of fresh information. Although only running to a single volume the biography is a very complete one.

The Miss Honor Brooke, who is the author of the article on "Mr. Burne-Jones and his Art," in the "English Illustrated Magazine," which has been so favourably commented upon, resides in Dublin, and is the sister and not the eldest daughter—bearing the same name—of the Rev. Stopford Brooke.

The Irish Literary Society has now not only a name but a local habitation. Commodious rooms have been taken at Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart-street, W. C., a convenient situation, close to the British Museum, and easy of access from all parts. The work of furnishing has been delegated to a sub-committee, which numbers ladies amongst its members, Dr. Sophie Bryant being one. Before long the premises will be open to subscribers. The society has excited much interest amongst Irishmen and Irishwomen resident in London, irrespective of politics or religion.

Mrs. Leon's "Primer of Browning" has quickly reached a second edition. And this is not to be wondered at, considering its price (1s.) its unpretentious simplicity, and the fact that it appears under the authority, if not of the Browning Society itself, at least of Dr. Furnivall. It pretends to be only a companion to the shilling "Selections from Browning" (which volume Dr. Furnivall roundly condemns in his introduction, but it is in reality a great deal more than this. The pity is that it could not have been printed more like the Camelot Series, and less in the style of a third-rate monthly magazine. It really is just as cheap to arrange a title page artistically, and to adhere to the elementary rule as to the relative width of the margins of a book, as not to do these things.

The mention of these two-shilling Browning books brings to mind the fact that a complete Browning costs over £1, and even at this figure the uniform edition possesses no special elegance of form. The paper is tolerably good, the print is clear and fairly well arranged, and the binding is as to durability very moderate, and as to design execrable. The success of the cheap "Selections," and of the Primer, certainly goes to show that an intelligent interest in the poet is not confined to the members of the "Me Society," and certain others of the initiated, and it may safely be predicted that a cheap and complete Browning would be a success.

One of the most curious museums in the world is that containing hundreds of thousands of newspapers at Aix-la-Chapelle. This quaint museum-library was founded some seven or eight years ago by Oscar Forkenbeck, a member of the well-known German family of that name. This individual collected newspapers as other people collect stamps or authographs. The whole of his income for something like forty years was distributed over newspaper offices of the civilised and uncivilised world, and he received every morning dailies published in thirty languages. By the year 1885 he found himself the happy owner of 10,000 files. He then hit on the excellent idea of founding a newspaper-museum, and with this object in view sent a circular round asking the whole newspaper world to assist him in his great work. The Continental Press seemed to have responded with enthusiasm, and now there is certainly no such collection of newspapers existing in the whole world. Mr. Forkenbeck, as was only fair, has been made librarian in chief, and both he and three assistants are busy indexing and arranging the ever-increasing collection.

A story by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, entitled "Collar Wallah," is to appear in the February "St. Nicholas." It tells of a monkey who displayed the wisdom of Hanouman combined with the vindictiveness of Swa.—Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the "edition de luxe of Mr. Edward Whymper's "Scrambles Among the Alps."—Messrs. Chatto and Windus are to issue a fourth edition of "Four Frenchwomen." It will contain three new portraits.—Sir Reginald Palgrave's "Chairman's Handbook" has now reached a ninth edition.—Messrs. Hutchinson are bringing out, almost at once, "A Book of Wise Sayings," compiled, mostly from Eastern sources, by Mr. W. A. Clouston, the author of "Flowers from a Persian Garden."—Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. now have the "Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons" ready. The author of the work is the Baron de Baye, a well-known French savant.—Messrs. Methuen expect to have "Q.'s" "Green Bays" ready at the beginning of the week. The first edition is already sold out.—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, whose health is better now than it has been for years, has sent the "National Observer" a story which will run through four or five numbers of that journal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain J R Lang, sailed yesterday for Saigon, in ballast.

THE s s Preston, 1,359 tons, Captain W Geddes, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE s s Ramillies, 1,903 tons, Captain John Richard, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Drumfell, 1,568 tons, Captain A O Steidelmann, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s s Raventhaler, 1,830 tons, Captain G Hansen, will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Thisbe, 1,789 tons, Captain P. Covacich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general corgo and Mr. and Mrs. Faldmann as passengers.

THE s s Manica, 1,779 tons, Captain J Briggs, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Delagoa Bay, in ballast, and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Raventhaler, 1,830 tons, Captain G Hansen, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Antwerp and Hamburg, brought a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE s s Sydney Thomas, 1,646, tons, Captain C. Pickthorn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (17th January), with a cargo of coal and the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. Pickthorn, Miss and Master Pickthorn. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Ramillies	1903	Richard	Hamburgh	15-2	J M & Co
B	Raventhaler	1830	Hansen	Madras	16-2	Glade&Co
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Not fixed		B&PSNCo
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		V Ebm&Co
D&E	Drachenfels	1600	Frerichs	Hamburgh	18-2	G & Co
F	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	22-2	H Cassum
H	Manica	1779	Briggs	Not fixed		K Nixon
K	Slingsby	2094	Robinson	Hull	22-2	F M & Co
L	Kaveri	542	Adam	Bhownaggar	15-2	Shprd&Co
N	Safari	1432	Asthausen	Zanzibar	18-2	F Heyer
O	Aldgate	2208	Cheshire	Antwerp	26-2	K Nixon
P	Almora	1657	Ingram	Antwerp	17-2	M M & Co
Q	H M Pollock	1623	McDowell	London	18-2	K Nixon
30-ton crane	R Head	2913	Catmont	Not fixed		J Heyne

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

S S	Pouani	542	Ahmed	Bhownaggar	15-2	Shprd&Co
,,	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C Mandvie	16-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
2	Hispania	2113	Abrey	Liverpool	25-2	W&AGrhm
3	Kt Companion	2563	Durant	Antwerp		K Nixon
4	Gwalior	1648	Speck	China	27-2	P & O Co
7	Thisbe	1789	Covaich	Trieste	15-2	A L S N Co
8	M Teresa	1922	Deperis	China	21-2	A L S N Co
9	Lycia	2116	McNay	Dunkirk	21-2	K N & Co
10	City of Perth	2605	Swan	Liverpool	18-2	Sir CF &Co
12	Hebe	318	Halen	Not fixed	20-2	H S Sidick
13	Methley Hall	2254	Buck	Not fixed		E Bates&Co
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Genoa	18-2	K N Co
16	Kinlock	1177	Gibson	Calcutta	17-2	W&AGrhm

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, 16th February.)

Nyanza	2128	Mahomed Baker	Allana, Munjee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Sidney Thomas (s).	Pickthorn	Cardiff, Jan 17.
	Niobe (s)	Andrasils	Calcutta, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Tillard	China, &c.
	Preston (s)	Geddes	Diamond Island.
	Wennington Hall(s)	Lang	Saigon.
	Drumfell (s)	Steidelmann	Elephant Point.
	Ramillies (s)	Richards	Hamburg.

The steamer Raventhaler, Captain Hansen, obtained her port clearence yesterday for Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lady Havelock, for Colombo,
,, Karagola, for K Coast and Karachi.
,, Nawab, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
11 Roma s.....Storm .....Batoum, Jan 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 10.—Steamers Africa, Coconada, Ramapoora, Nowshera, Shahzada and Umzinto; and barque Minden.
Feb. 11.—Steamers Kohinur and Clan Cameron; and ship Brabloch.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
13 Boadicea, H M S ..... Rangoon.
Brisk, H M S ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEBRUARY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—365 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Perth s—42 boxes tobacco pipes, Boodroodin Nuzerally.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—115 cases port and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Charthage s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels—100 kegs epsom salt, N Vanmali and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—70 cases beer, Glade and Co; 70 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—150 cases alum, Vussonjee Toolsidas; 14 casks iron wire, E Esmaljee; 4 cases cutlery, F Abdool Rehman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—40 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee; 48 bales wool, T Chimondas; 300 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
Hispania s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 225 bales wool, V Toolsedas.

FOR LONDON.

H M Pollock s—40 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 301 cwts blackpepper, Khika Khooshall; 62 cwts horns, B Esmail; 525 cwts myrabollams, Cosman, H Hassam; 12 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 24 bales hides and skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 103 cwts fennelseed, 125 cwts black pepper and 74 cwts turmeric, D Tejanee; 249 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 22 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co: 23 bales skins, H T H Gunnee; 44 cwts fishmaws, M Khutow; 118 cwts turmeric and 18 cwts chundroos, N Mianee.

FOR HULL.

Slingsby s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ally Mahomed and Co; 18,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ramillies s—2,001 cwts castorseed, R Caderbhoy; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Drachenfels s—9 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 1,476 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Almora s—925 cwts rapeseed, Tejbjee and Co.
Aldgate s—8,004 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.
Kt Companion s—100 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co; 154 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed, Owen and Oxell; 2,030 bales cotton, 3,200 cwts castorseed and 5,020 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts rapeseed and 4,201 cwts linseed, A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—19,161 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 50 cwts coir yarn, L Manockchand; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Amana s—7,320 cwts groundnuts, 2,400 cwts noppyseed, 4,000 cwts teelseed and 17,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Arab s—1,000 cwts wheat and 2,200 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 953 cwts teelseed, Robertson Bros; 465 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,699 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—3,999 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—200 cwts mussoor, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—205 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 205 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa s—300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, F M Chinai; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa s—120 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,177 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Maria Teresa s—25 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Virawa s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 11th February, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	2,06,611	7,35,532	6,039	9,48,182
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	9,70,275
Decrease				Rs. 22,093

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIALITES
LADIES' BALL DRESSES
IN GAUZE & NET TISSUES
FROM
Rs. 45.
DINNER COSTUMES
IN NEW SHOT SURAH SILKS
FROM
Rs. 85.
NEWEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES

BADHAM PILE & Co. Ld. Bombay.

TEA GOWNS
IN NEW STRIPED COTTON CREPONS
TRIMMED LACE
FROM
Rs. 35.
MORNING DRESSES
FROM
Rs. 30.
PATTERNS FREE.

SAD BUT TRUE.
THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US



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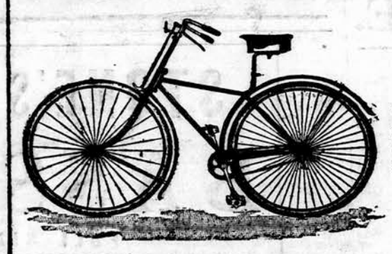
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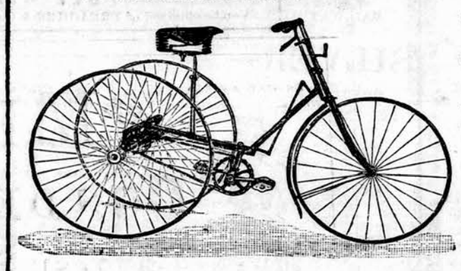
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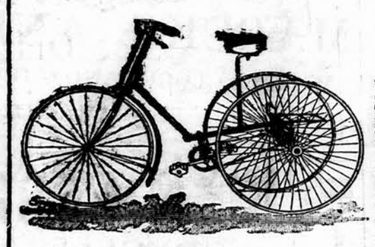
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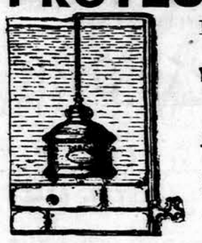


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